The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

Education in Pennsylvania.

Progress Made Since the "Pauper" Schools were Abolished.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF 1835 AND 1872 COMPARED.

Some Startling Figures as to Illiteracy in the State.

THE PROGRESS AND GREAT RESULTS OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

A Recommendation for the Care of all Indigent Orphans by the State.

The Report of the Superintendent of Common and Orphans' Schools.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1872.

RISE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The splendid educational system of Pennsylvania rests upon a slender basis, so far as Constitutional authority is concerned. The Constitution of 1790 declared that the Legislature "shall provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the *poor* may be taught *gratis*." The Constitution of 1838 adopted this section, and its quaint language merely contemplating the education of "the poor" "gratis," is the Constitutional basis on which has been reared our noble system of general education, taking in rich and poor alike on terms of perfect equality. The law of 1834 laid the foundation of the system of Common Schools now in use. It owes its existence on the statute books to the indomitable energy and zeal of Thaddeus Stevens and the firmness of that representative Pennsylvania German Governor, George Wolf. This law provided for a school tax, and that schools should be maintained at the public expense, and intrusted their supervision to a Board of Directors to be chosen by the people. These were its salient features—that the people of each district were allowed to determine, by an election, whether the new school system should be adopted. Prior to the law of 1834 the public schools were "pauper schools," with rare exceptions, in intent and meaning. The tuition of the children of the poor was paid by the County Commissioners whenever the returns of the assessors showed that the parents were unable to bear the cost. In 1833, less than 24,000 children attended school at public expense, and most of these were taught by incompetent teachers. The children were classified as "pay" and "pauper" scholars, and thus the law made that most odious of all distinctions—one resting solely on wealth. Then came the act of 1834, and with it progress, at times slow, but always steadfast and sure. Further amendments followed, but the system did not reach its present efficiency until the act of 1854 for the first time clothed the school officers with adequate powers to enforce the laws.

THE WORK OF THIRTY-SIX YEARS.

The law of 1834 made it optional with the school districts to come under the provisions of the State law. The number of districts reported in 1833, when the system was partially in operation, was 907, the number 505 were reported as auxiliary. For 1872, the number of districts is reported at 2,029, all of which have come under the provisions of the State law, except three, viz: Harmony, Beaver county, and Overfield, and Washington, Wyoming county. These were in before the end of the year, and then for the first time the school system of Pennsylvania will be complete.

The number of scholars reported in 1833, at 24,000, in 1835, at 32,544, had increased in 1836, when the law was fairly in operation, to 139,604. In 1872 the number of scholars reported is 669,802. I have got some figures from the official records, which illustrate the progress of the school system better than anything that can be said. The following are gleaned from the reports of 1835 and 1836, the two first years after the school system went into operation:

	1835.	1836.
No. of districts	907	987
Districts accepting	536	745
Districts paid	——	603
Districts reported	356	573
No. of schools	762	3,384
Time schools open	4m. 3d.	3m. 12d.
No. of teachers	808	3,394
Pay male teachers, month	——	$18,24
Pay female teachers	——	11 96
No. of scholars	32,544	139,604
Av. in each school	——	41
Av. cost each scholar	$1.12½	$1.06
State appropriation	——	98,670 50
Tax levied	——	267,105.37
Expenses for school houses, instruction, fuel and contingencies	——	$111,803 01
	——	193,972 90

Compare the above the annexed statement of the condition of the public schools of the State for 1872, as presented in the report of Prof. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools:

School districts in the State	2,029
Number of schools	15,990
Number of graded schools	4,998
Number of school directors	13,456
Number of superintendents	85
Number of teachers	18,368
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$41 71
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$34 60
Average length of school term in months	6.4
Number of pupils	834,313
Average number of pupils	536,221
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	.64
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	$1 00
Cost of tuition for the year	$4,104,273 53
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	2,864,113 35
Cost of contingencies	1,264,685 90
Total cost for tuition, building, &c., and contingencies	8,233,072 78
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	8,345,072 78
Estimated value of school property	18,689,624 00

Compare the expenditures. In 1836 the school appropriations were $105,372. In 1872 there were expended for school purposes, (including soldiers' orphans), under the supervision of the State Department, $8,859,003.40. This looks like liberality, but the fact that the last census reports 131,728 persons in Pennsylvania over 10 years of age who cannot read, and 222,356 of the same age and over who cannot write, shows that we have not so much to boast of after all. It is almost incredible that there is such a mass of ignorance in the State, but these are the official figures, and they understate rather than exaggerate, for no one, however poor and ignorant, refuses to report his own deficiencies. In this statement is found a strong argument for compulsory education.

A COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR.

A comparison of the exhibit of 1872, given above, with that of 1871, shows a cheering increase in the number of graded schools and in the salaries of teachers, but a decrease in the number of pupils enrolled, compared with 1871, of 30,907. This was owing to the prevalence of small-pox in almost all parts of the State during the winter months. There is also a decrease in the amount expended for building school houses of over half a million of dollars, but this is attributable to restrictions alluded to below in the law of 1871.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of Prof. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools and of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, presents a comprehensive view of the great interests intrusted to his supervision. The tabular statements embraced in the report, prepared with great care from the reports of local officers, have an especial interest to those interested in educational subjects.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There are now six State Normal Schools, and buildings are in course of erection for four others. The law of 1857 contemplated the establishment of twelve schools, and that number will be supplied within a few years. Professor Wickersham thinks the weak point of our Normal School policy is that the people have too much and the State too little control of their management; hence their administration is rather in the interest of private than public ends. Hereafter, however, two trustees will specially represent the State in the Boards of Trustees of the several Normal Schools, and this will tend to the direct and harmoniously promote private interests.

ERA OF SCHOOL BUILDING.

The period during which the present Superintendent has been at the head of the School Department, may well be called the era of school house building. There was paid for building and repairing school houses in the state, in 1865, $962,888 68; in 1866, $725,000; in 1867, $1,262,798 68; in 1868, $1,991,152 85; in 1869, $2,435,263 71; in 1870, $2,765,644 34; in 1871, $3,386,263 51, and in 1872, $2,864,113 35. The Superintendent says:

The falling off in the amount expended for school houses during the last year is owing to the passage of the law of 1871, authorizing the several courts of Common Pleas of the Commonwealth to grant school directors power to borrow money to build school houses. This law was enacted for the laudable purpose of preventing the passage of special acts concerning the borrowing of money by school boards. It was not designed to check the progress making in school affairs, but it has had that effect. The feature of the law most objectionable to directors, is that which requires them to produce to the court the consent, in writing, of a majority in number of the qualified electors of their respective districts. As they are elected by these same citizens, and directly responsible to them, they deem this part of the law as unnecessary as its execution is troublesome.

A SCHOOL TERM OF FIVE MONTHS.

The last Legislature passed a law increasing the minimum term for schools to be kept open from three to five months. All districts must now keep their schools open at least five months in the year, or lose their State aid. This law will have the effect of securing to more than two hundred thousand children a much better education than heretofore. The Superintendent says some of the poorest mountain districts of the State, catching the spirit of the law, have gone beyond its requirements, and provided for a term of six months.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ILLITERACY.

Under this head, Prof. Wickersham, in his report, says:

"A table compiled by the Bureau of Education, at Washington, from the returns of the late census, shows, among other things, that there are in Pennsylvania, 131,728 persons, ten years of age and over, who cannot read, and 222,356 who cannot write. Of those who cannot write, 95,653 are foreigners. The ages of those who cannot read are not given, but of those who cannot write, only 11,538 are between 10 and 15, and 19,976, between 15 and 21; while 190,829 are over 21. Sad as is the fact, that 31,512 youth in our State, between the ages of 10 and 21 years cannot write, and, of course cannot read at all or but little, it is still gratifying that the number is so small in comparison with the number of illiterates over 21 years of age. It shows conclusively that our common schools are producing in fair measure the fruit that is expected of them.

It is to be feared, however, that the number of illiterates, both of youth and those of mature age, reported to the census marshals, is much below the actual number. Few would be reported by themselves or by their friends who were not totally ignorant. The number reported, therefore, should be doubled and more than doubled, to find the actual number of young persons in the State, who are growing up, with a little knowledge of reading and writing, it may be, but in virtual ignorance. This number was set down in previous reports at 75,000—it is not less. And is it not fearful to think that this great number of children are growing up to be men and women in this land of schools and churches, intellectually and morally, heathens? We need not send missionaries to far off India or to the islands of the sea to find work. It is here, at our own door posts."

DEFECTS IN TEACHING.

The great defect, the Superintendent thinks, is routine, running the work of the school room in rules. Even the Normal Schools are not exempt from the evil. No remedy is suggested; the matter lies with the teachers themselves.

ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The triennial election took place last May, and, as a rule, good selections were made without regard to personal or party considerations. Of the sixty-five men elected (Philadelphia rejects the idea of a Superintendent), forty had previously served in the office. The aggregate increase made in salaries was $5,725, and the same inequalities in salaries heretofore complained of still continue to exist. Some Superintendents are paid several times as much for the work they are required to do as others.

OTHER TOPICS.

The other tropics treated by Prof. Wickersham are the Centennial Exposition and a proper display therein showing the growth and present condition of our school system; Education and Labor; Technical Education, the necessity of which is shown by statistics of the criminal and pauper class, demonstrating how small a proportion ever learned a trade; and "Schools for Men," in which it is pointed out that the time has come for a united effort to establish in our towns and villages, literary societies, libraries, reading rooms, courses of lectures, museums, art galleries, and parks.

EDUCATION IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Prof. Wickersham thinks the Constitutional Convention should enlarge the narrow basis on which our educational system rests, and which is referred to in the first part of this letter. He submits a form of constitutional amendment meeting this point, which I cannot do better than quote in full, as showing the views of the leading educators of the State:

1. The ability and duty in which the educational interests of the State are supervised by Professor Wickersham, no words of praise are requisite. His works speak for him, and attests his fidelity to his great trust. ARCTIC.

BROWNSVILLE.

The Break-Up—Heavy Damage—Accidental Shooting—Hacks Upset, &c., &c.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 3, 1873.

ICE MOVING.

January 2d, about 10 o'clock, the river commence rising very fast and in a short time the ice started. Great excitement prevailed as yet amount of valuable property was exposed.

STEAMER ELECTOR.

Shortly after the ice commenced running the steamer Elector broke from her moorings and was carried some distance into the stream. By dint of effort she was secured and drawn to the shore.

H. B. COCK & CO.

These gentlemen are heavy losers by the freshet. About four thousand dollars worth of their lumber was swept away. We hope they will secure their property by its being caught below.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

William Woods was accidentally shot New Year's day by Hezekiah Griffin. The wound though painful is not dangerous. The ball struck near the eye and glancing came out at the lower part of the cheek. Boys and all others cannot be too careful in handling fire-arms.

UPSET.

By way of variety one of Storer & Horne's hacks loaded with passengers upset about seven miles east of Washington, Pa. Nearly all the passengers were more or less bruised and all badly frightened. The accident was caused by a defective wheel. R.

HARRISBURG.

The Republican Caucus to Nominate Officers of the House.

ELLIOTT NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER AND SELFRIDGE FOR CHIEF CLERK.

The Committee to Report a "Slate" for Subordinate Officers.

SEATS OF FOUR DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS FROM LUZERNE COUNTY CONTESTED.

Some Remarkable Displays of Ballot Box Stuffing.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1873.

THE HOUSE CAUCUS.

The caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives reassembled at noon to-day, in pursuance of the adjournment of last night, with H. H. McCormick, of Pittsburgh, in the chair, and Adam Albright, of Philadelphia, and John C. Newmyer, of Pittsburgh, as Secretaries. All the members were present but McKee of Butler, Bates of Crawford, Tshudy of Lancaster, Jones of Potter, Kaufman of Schuylkill and Brown of Erie.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Lamon moved for the appointment of a Committee of five to report the "Slate" of subordinate officers.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, moved to increase the number of the Committee to seven, with two members from Philadelphia, one from Allegheny, and four from other counties of the State. The original motion, as amended in this manner, was carried.

The Chair appointed as the Committee Messrs. Lamon and Albright, of Philadelphia; Ballantine, of Allegheny; Erizer, of Chester; Dart, of Bedford; Waldron, of Butler; and Niglin, of Lancaster.

NOMINATION OF SPEAKER AND CLERK.

Mr. Lamon moved that the caucus proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Speaker.

The motion was discussed by Messrs. Lamon and Hancock in favor, and by Messrs. Mitchell, Lane, Henry and Mahon in opposition. The opposition was based on the ground that a nomination at this time would be against precedent, and that six members were absent who were without notice of the action contemplated. The motion to proceed to a nomination was carried by a majority of one, the vote standing 25 ayes to 24 nays.

Nominations were next in order, and Lane and Huntingdon, Elliot of Philadelphia, and Mitchell were in nomination. Mr. Lane withdrew his name after a few votes, and the result of the ballot was as follows:

Wm. Elliott	40 votes.
John I. Mitchell	14 votes.

On motion of Mr. Lane, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, the nomination was made unanimous.

THE CHIEF AND RESIDENT CLERKS.

There being no opposition, General James L. Selfridge, of Philadelphia, was nominated by acclamation for Chief Clerk, and John A. Smull, of Harrisburg, for Resident Clerk.

The caucus then adjourned to meet on Monday evening at half-past eight, to hear the report of the Committee on "Slate." This committee has the distribution of thirty-six additional offices in the House; they are apportioned *pro rata* among the delegations, and the office adjusted to the candidate or the candidate to the office, as the case may be. Allegheny county expects to get the high appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms, but Mr. Hugh Morrison, of Butler, will undoubtedly be named as First Assistant Clerk, and the probabilities are Philadelphia will carry off the Sergeant-at-Arms, in the person of Mr. Sherman, who is said to be a Grantite.

Dr. Shurlock, of Beaver, was at one time a strong candidate for Chief Clerk, but withdrew in order not to complicate the separation of offices in his section of the State. He will make the fight next year with strong hopes; but, Doctor, "hope told a flattering tale."

THE SUCCESS OF MR. ELLIOTT.

It will be seen that notwithstanding the opposition, which at one time promised to become formidable, Mr. Elliott went through by a decisive majority. He had twenty-two votes to start with from Philadelphia and Allegheny, lacking but nine of a majority. His success is not at all surprising. He was the candidate of the party managers and had their active support. The opposition to him was largely cast from members who were in the last House, and who complained of his arbitrary rulings, aggressive action in the chair, and a disposition to favor his own city without much regard to the rest of the State. I know nothing of the merits of these accusations, but they were the basis of the opposition.

Mr. Mitchell, his opponent, will probably be chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and will be the parliamentary leader of the House. He is well qualified for the position.

The probabilities are that the committees will not be announced until after the election of United States Senator, although there does not seem to be any necessity for such precaution.

THE SENATE.

The Senators are very backward in arriving, and will not hold a caucus until Monday evening. Its organization will work as smoothly as that of the House, and thus the two Houses will be put in working order with less jar and feeling than has been known for many sessions. George H. Anderson, of Allegheny, will be President of the Senate, with Russell Errett as Chief Clerk. There is no competition for either of these positions. The prominent candidates for the two assistant clerkships are Lucius Rodgers of M'Kean, J. R. McAfee of Westmoreland, and Thomas B. Cochran of Lancaster. Mr. Rodgers is spoken of as an assistant clerk in the Constitutional Convention, but he would rather help make laws in Harrisburg than Constitutions in Philadelphia. Harry White wants to do both.

AN IMPORTANT CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House will have before it at its approaching session one of the most important contested election cases that has ever come before it, involving the seats of the four Democratic representatives certified as elected from Luzerne county. The sitting members are Messrs. Patrick Delacy, B. D. Koons, Peter Quigley, and E. P. Kisner, and the claimants Messrs. Thomas Waddell, Richard Williams, Otis Reynolds, and H. J. Phillips, candidates on the Republican ticket at the late election. The contest is based on frauds, such as ballot box stuffing, intimidation of election overseers, and alleged returns in the Ninth and Twelfth wards of the city of Scranton. The case is said to be a very strong one. In the Twelfth ward, for instance, in which there are from six to seven hundred legal voters, according to the return of the Assessor, nearly thirteen hundred were polled. Figures on the tally papers of the return judges were altered, and the tally lists are in different handwritings. The election overseers were driven from the polls by violence in order that the fraud might be carried out. The contestants claim the vote of these two wards should be excluded from the count, and if this be done they will have a majority of three or four hundred. A contest against the county officers, elected by the same frauds, is now in progress in the courts of Luzerne county, and a favorable decision will exclude the Democratic officials from the comforts of public position.

The present is certainly a favorable time for investigating election frauds, and it should be thoroughly and impartial. The Republicans do not need the votes of the Luzerne contestants, and the case should be decided solely on its merits. From what I hear, however, the evidence sustaining the allegations of fraud is overwhelming. That section of the State has long competed with more metropolitan districts in the science of ballot-box stuffing.

MINOR NOTES.

Mr. M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, has been in the city for several days. This, taken in connection with his sale of the Beaver *Radical* to Senator Rutan, strengthens the rumor, or guess rather, that he is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Most of the members have gone down to Philadelphia this evening. Being fresh from their homes, they were apprehensive the church accommodations of Harrisburg were not adequate to the emergency, and so sought refuge and devotional facilities in the city of "Brotherly Love," its a way they have.

The Democrats of the House will probably give their complimentary vote for speaker to Hon. John Lawshe, of Clearfield county, or Hon. Amos C. Noys, of Clinton.

In expectation of a lively winter, Mr. G. W. Hunter, proprietor of the Lochiel, has made a number of important improvements in his well known hotel, which will contribute largely to the comfort of guests. The Lochiel merits praise as a well managed hotel. There has always been a great deal of prejudice against institutions of this kind at the State capital, and the allegations have been frequent that they had to make up during the session for the dullness of other seasons, by levying tribute in all corners. The Lochiel is reduced to no such necessities,—and I don't know that any of the other hotels are now—as my business is good the year round, and in summer time it is often crowded with guests. Most of the Republican members are there. Governor Hartranft makes it his headquarters: State Treasurer Mackey holds forth there, and in fact the leading Republicans of the State are to be found at the Lochiel, when in the city. The hotel, therefore, has acquired a certain political status.

Of the Allegheny delegation, Messrs. Sample, Newmyer, Ramsey and McCormick, of the House, and Senator Graham are quartered at the Lochiel; and Messrs. Young and Ballentine and Senator Humphreys at the Jones. Senator Anderson is at Mrs. Espy's.

The *Telegraph* this evening announces that ex-State Treasurer Irvin and State Treasurer Mackey have buried the hatchet, and gone into the newspaper business together, in the proprietorship of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. The files of that eminent reform journal will furnish refreshing reading matter to them both. Whether Irwin goes on "the staff" is not stated.

The Harrisburg military, or rather the Fifth Division National Guard, are moving in the matter of a military display at the inauguration of General Hartranft on the 21st. Gen. Jordan, of the Fifth Division, extends an invitation to all outside organizations to be present. Military officials desiring to take part are requested to report by letter to Colonel J. W. Ahl, Adjutant General Fifth Division, Harrisburg. The Governor elect has accepted as a personal escort, the Montgomery Fire and Hose Company, of Norristown, of which he has been long a member. They will attend in citizens' dress.

The new Auditor General, Harrison Allen, will make a number of changes in the clerical force of his department. Four officials have been notified their resignations will be acceptable. The new appointees have not been designated. The retiring clerks have been in the office since General Hartranft came in, in 1866.

The Governor's message is in the hands of the printer. Advance copies will be sent to the press, under proper restrictions to prevent its premature publication.

It is reported that Hon. John Welsh, elected as a Liberal Democrat from the fifth Philadelphia district, will act with the Republicans.

ARCTIC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1873.

ARRIVAL OF OUTSIDERS.

Quite a number of outside men are arriving here to take a hand at the organization of the Legislature on Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A Republican caucus was held on Saturday. Mr. McCormick, of Allegheny, in the chair. Ex-Speaker Elliott, of Philadelphia, was renominated, and a Committee appointed to report the minor officers on Monday night.

Christ Magee, your City Treasurer, and Robt. C. Elliott, are among the arrivals, and are quartered at the Lochiel, the Cameran headquarters. It is said that enough votes stayed away from the Republican caucus to defeat Elliott, but it creates no alarm.

ALLEGHENY MEMBERS.

Senator Humphreys and most of the Allegheny members are at the Jones House.

NEW ORLEANS.

Report of the Sub-Committee on Their Trip to Washington—Riot Act Signed—Address to the People by Acting Governor Pinchback—Letter from Gen Emory to Governor Pinchback—Dispatch from Gen Sherman to Gen. Emory—Letter to Attorney General Williams.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—The sub-committee of the committee of two hundred have reported, giving an account of their action at Washington, and express their views respecting the present condition of affairs.

RIOT ACT SIGNED.

Acting Governor Pinchback to-day signed the act recently passed by the Kellogg Legislature entitled "An act to suppress riotors and unlawful assemblages."

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

A two column address to the people, signed P. B. S. Pinchback, Acting Governor of Louisiana, is published. After a recital of alleged misdeeds during the recent campaign, it says: Not content with all these outrages against American citizenship, these foiled and defeated leaders of a minority, when thwarted by a majority of the law, as construed and enforced by an honest and independent judiciary, State and National Government, met in secret session, pretending to be Governor-elect, and a Legislature pretending to be elected, to organize and operate a government in direct conflict with and in violation of the dignity and peace of the Government of the State of Louisiana and of the United States. It is my duty as Executive, not only to quell mobs and insurrections, but to prevent any by the prompt and vigorous execution of the law of the lawful authorities of such illegal and lawless conditions. I do not propose that such a state of things shall be inaugurated in the State of Louisiana as will make it necessary for the national authorities to declare martial law therein and take possession thereof, however much this deplorable issue may be sought and desired by the few ill-abused, short-sighted and self-seeking men who are laboring to that end. Governor-elect, are returned by the Legislature in session at the State House will, on the day provided for in the Constitution, be inaugurated and the Legislature recognized by the President as the only body of its legitimate functions; but no pretended Governor shall be inaugurated and no pretended General Assembly shall convene and disturb the public peace. Parties participating in either case are public wrong doers, and shall be promptly dealt with as such. The whole force of the State shall be used for this purpose and all necessary national aid will be invoked to co-operate with and sustain the same.

THE LATEST PHASE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The mass meeting at Exposition Hall, January 2d, the meeting of merchants at the upper City Hotel on Jackson street last night, the meeting of Parish Commissioners, of Democratic, Reform and Liberal parties, and executive committee of independent clubs last night, the meeting yesterday of the committee of two hundred at the Merchants' Exchange, and the meeting of a committee from each ward in the city, appointed by the Exposition Hall meeting, were all largely attended, and adopted resolutions expressing a calm determination to see the legally elected Legislature and State officers duly and peacefully inaugurated and installed, and calling upon the people to close their places of business on Monday, and assemble on Lafayette Square to manifest a determination to yield a hearty and ready support to any and all means to accomplish the ends contemplated by the present movement. Committees of the above mentioned meetings conferred to-day, and it is understood a plan of concert of action has been agreed upon. It is probable that most places of business will be closed to-morrow, and that the meeting at Lafayette Square will be very large. It is not generally believed that the Pinchback authorities will attempt to disperse the Fusionists.

LETTER FROM GENERAL EMORY TO GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

The following letter was received by Pinchback from General Emory, on Saturday:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., January 4, 1873.—To his Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to state in reply that, in accordance with my instructions, I shall hold the troops in readiness to preserve the peace in the city, and also enclose a copy of a telegram this day received from the General commanding the army of the United States, and Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that the action I propose to take is in strict accordance with the orders contained therein.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. H. EMORY,

Col. Commanding and Brevet Maj. General.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DISPATCH TO GENERAL EMORY.

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1873.—You are authorized to use the troops under your command to preserve the peace, if in your judgment it becomes necessary.

LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The following telegram was sent to-day:

New Orleans, January 5, 1873.—Hon. G. H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States. The members of the Legislature returned elected by the State Board, recognized by Governor Warmoth before the assemblage of the body at Mechanic's Institute, are compelled to meet to-morrow under our constitution in order to preserve their seats. Their assembly will be peaceable, without arms, with no purpose of aggression, but simply to organize. The organization presided over by Pinchback threatened a violent interference, from which serious troubles may arise. That organization derives all its authority from the attitude of the Federal executive, and will be controlled by the President. I trust that he will discountenance interference with an assemblage which has a lawful object and is rendered necessary by the situation. H. H. ODDEN,

Attorney General of Louisiana.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 4.—In the Senate bills were introduced to exempt dentists from jury duty; and to amend the insurance law by striking out the clause which prevents the mutual fire insurance companies of other States from doing business in Ohio.

In the House the Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to provide for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and recommending that the elections for delegates be held next April. The bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

A resolution was offered commending Grant's civil service policy, and instructing Ohio Senators and Representatives to sustain this policy.

A bill was introduced reducing the causes of divorce to three, and leaving it discretionary with the court to grant or refuse a decree. In all cases it allows the right of the wife to alimony so long as she is not at fault in her marital relations. It allows both husband and wife to testify as to alimony, but not as to divorce.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 4.—In the Senate to-day a bill was offered to annex to the city of Boston all the territory now comprised within the limits of West Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Medford, Malden, Everett, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Revere and Chelsea. It increases the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, the number of wards being sixty. The bill cannot take effect unless accepted by a majority of all the voters in the several places.

Libel Suit by Laura D. Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—Laura D. Fair procured a warrant to-day for the arrest of G. Thistleton for libel, which consists of a series of injuries to her character at her late trial for murder.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Canard About the San Domingo Question.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER IN THE HOUSE.

Proposed New Government Printing Office.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1873.

THE SAN DOMINGO SENSATION.

That sensational rumor that the San Domingo annexation question was to be revived, has no foundation, in fact. I know from headquarters, that the President has no knowledge of any proposed revival of the project. The rumor arose from the talk of a purchase of real estate on the island by a number of capitalists in New York and Philadelphia, but the plans of these gentlemen have nothing to do with Government policy. Their proposed purchase is merely a private speculation with which the Government has no more to do than it has with other real estate transactions of Americans in foreign countries.

CANADIAN APPEALS.

There is a large delegation of Canadians here. The object of their visit is to secure a reduction of the tariff on salt. A counter delegation from Syracuse is expected here to put in a plea against any reduction.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Young, of Georgia purposes Monday to call up in the House his resolution to make the Credit Mobilier investigation public. The resolution will be strongly supported by Gen. Butler, and by the western members generally, so that there is a fair prospect that this whole business will be clearly laid before the people, and what is fact sifted from what is fiction. It will be better for all parties.

NEW GOVERNMENT PRINTING HOUSE.

There is a proposition now talked of here looking toward the erection of a new government plate printing office, at which may be done all printing of government notes and fractional currency. A great deal of this work is now done in New York and Philadelphia, and the desire is to concentrate. The House Appropriation Committee visited the Treasury Department on Saturday to make examinations and ascertain further information. They estimate the cost of the proposed new building and machinery at quarter of a million dollars. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1873.

THE NEW ORLEANS IMBROGLIO.

Private advices from New Orleans state that there is no fear of violence or collision between the opposing factions on the day fixed for the inauguration of Governor, although each party will go though the ceremony of inaugurating its candidate. It is said that the purpose of the Pinchback party is to save the legal point which might appear to be waived by the opposition to perform the ceremony.

KU KLUX PARDONED.

The President to-day pardoned David O. Shaw and Galbraith Hambright, both of South Carolina, who were serving out terms of imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for Ku Klux crimes. The former was sentenced for eight and the latter for two years.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICE HOLDERS.

The President has directed the Secretary of State to prepare immediately an executive order in effect prohibiting persons holding United States commissions from occupying office under State authority.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, January 4.—Ex-Emperor Napoleon has been suffering for some time from symptoms of stone in the bladder, the presence of a large stone having been demonstrated by means of a "sound." On Thursday the patient underwent the first operation for its removal by lithotomy. The paper says the operation was successful, and that up to last night the condition of the patient was encouraging, no unfavorable symptoms having been developed.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning announces that the condition of the Emperor is unchinged. There is no apprehension of serious results entertained.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO AMERICA.

The *Standard* says the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States could be no menace to England, but to Australia, and urges as a means of restoring the equilibrium in the event of such a transfer, the annexation of the Fejee Islands to Australia.

MUTINY ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

There was a slight mutiny yesterday on the British steam frigate Aurora, now lying at Plymouth. The demonstration was soon suppressed.

VESSELS DAMAGED.

The ships Northumberland, Hercules, and the Sultan, of the channel squadron, were somewhat damaged by the recent severe gales.

HEAVY FAILURE.

John F. Fawson & Co., of this city, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $1,000,000. It is feared that other failures will follow.

FIGHTING THE FRANCO PRUSSIAN WAR OVER AGAIN.

LONDON, January 4.—Correspondence has taken place between Count Von Beust, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Duke de Gramiront, in relation to the assertion of the latter that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. Count von Beust announces his intention of shortly publishing in Paris a reply to the statement of the Duke de Gramiront, explaining the attitude of Austria at the time of the outbreak of the late war.

RAILROADS.

Denver, Georgetown and Utah.

DENVER, COL., January 4.—The Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad Company have raised all the money to build their road from Denver to Georgetown. The contract for grading and ties will be let on the 10th inst., and the road completed to Georgetown before next October. The maximum grade, as reported by the engineers, is one hundred and twenty-five feet to the mile, while the greater part of the distance the grade will not exceed eighty feet to the mile.

MEETING IN OPPOSITION TO THE CESSION OF GOAT ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—The Chamber of Commerce is thronged to-night by an assemblage of the most wealthy and influential men of the city and State, to take formal action against the passage of the Goat Island bill. The meeting is well represented in every respect. Governor Booth presides, and addressed the people. Mayor Alvord and Adolph Low, president of the Chamber of Commerce, are on the platform.

Governor Booth made a very powerful speech. He said: It is my deliberate conviction that the public sentiment of this city and State is as nearly unanimous in opposition to the passage of the Goat Island bill as it ever can be on any subject where two opinions are possible. Speaking of the present position of the company, he said it already holds or controls two hundred acres of Mission Bay, almost the entire Oakland front, Alemedia Point Landing, Vellego, has almost exclusive control of the landings of Sacramento and Stockton, and enjoys a practical monopoly of the steam navigation to all these places. There is nothing in the whole range of physical possibilities for the company to get except Goat Island. He concluded Goat Island was a pistol held at the head of San Francisco by the company to compel other concessions in the future. He held that the people were fully justified in their fears that a bridge to Goat Island would spoil the harbor, and perhaps destroy its beauty. He cited the opinions of eminent civil engineers on that point.

Gov. Booth denounced the efforts making at Washington to create the impression that the public opinion of this State has undergone a change, and now favors a grant of the island to the Company. The session is pushed in Congress at the present time, because the Company fears a postponement may result in a defeat of the measure. The proportion of those favoring the measure is as one to five thousand. The Company concedes that their use of the island is not a public necessity, for they have offered to make a donation of two and a half million dollars, and give them certain privileges in Mission Bay.

C. Adolph Low, President of the Chamber, followed in a speech expressive of the opinions of the commercial class against the cession of the island. He said it would result disastrously to the commercial and other interests of the city.

Resolutions were adopted and telegraphed to the Senators in Congress. A committee was appointed whose duty it is to solicit influential citizens to proceed at once to Washington and lay the matter before Congress.

A resolution was adopted unanimously expressive of the sense of the meeting against the passage of the bill by Congress.

NEW YORK.

Conclusion of Stokes' Trial

A VERDICT AT LAST.

"Murder in the First Degree."

NEW YORK, January 4, 1873.

CONCLUSION OF STOKES' TRIAL.

The trial of Stokes was resumed to-day. After an exhaustive argument, in which the character of Fisk and the witnesses for the prosecution was severely excoriated, Mr. Tremaine closed his effort for the prisoner at one o'clock.

There was great applause from the audience upon the conclusion of the address, which was suppressed by the Judge.

After a recess Mr. Beach commenced his reply for the prosecution, and spoke several hours. He reviewed at length the testimony of the principal witnesses, and called upon the jury to judge whether from the story of Stokes himself the case was not one of murder. Stokes' early career and the circumstances of the murder were commented upon with severity on the question of premeditation, being submitted to the jury on the broad principle whether at the moment of firing the fatal shot the prisoner intended to kill.

When Mr. Beach had concluded, the Judge at once proceeded to deliver his charge. After complimenting the jury, the counsel and the press for abstaining from criticisms in the case, he charged that all questions were to be decided solely with reference to the character and habits, or social surroundings of either the deceased or the prisoner. The killing being practically conceded, the question was, whether that killing was a crime. It was agreed on both sides that the killing was either murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, or justifiable homicide. To determine the point at issue it was important to consider, were there two pistols found? or whether the prisoner was acting in self-defence? He then explained the theory of the prosecution that there was but one pistol, and of the defence that there were two. He intimated that the jury might consider another theory, viz: that the pistol found by the lad was dropped by the prisoner. Though this theory was irreconcilable with the testimony, no one testifies to seeing a pistol in Fisk's hands except the prisoner. The silence of the prisoner when arrested did not necessarily involve guilt. If the jury believed the prisoner fired from a premeditated design to kill without danger, they should find a verdict of murder in the first degree. If they found a verdict of manslaughter in the third, and on the latter point they were to consider if there was a conflict, and whether the character of Fisk was such as from menaces to lead to an apprehension of danger. On that point only, whether the deceased was personally a violent and dangerous man or not, were they to consider his character. It was the duty of the prisoner to satisfy them that the killing was not murder. His Honor then explained the kind of doubt to which the prisoner's would be entitled, and in conclusion said: It would be a great misfortune if the jury now disagreed. Ordinarily twelve honest, intelligent men do, after considerable time, agree. We are living during a time of passion, prejudice or obstinacy or other motives are present, they do not. He made these remarks because the jury on the former trial disagreed. The prisoner was either guilty, and should be convicted, or innocent, and acquitted. His Honor did not anticipate a disagreement in this case.

The jury then retired. After being out three hours, the jury entered at 11:15 o'clock, and rendered a verdict against the prisoner of "Murder in the first degree."

There was a marked sensation in the court. At the announcement of the verdict the prisoner turned angrily upon the counsel who sat behind him.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced, but at the suggestion of Mr. Tremaine, the Judge deferred pushing the sentence until Monday.

The jury, it transpired, on retiring, stood ten for murder in the first degree and two for manslaughter in the third degree.

From information obtained in an interview with some of the lawyers of Stokes, it is thought that no exceptions to the verdict will be

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MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS will convene this morning, for the purpose of perfecting their organization for 1873.

THEY are talking again in New York about organizing a Vigilance Committee. A simple statement of the number of murders committed during the last three years makes it appear as if such an organization, based on the law of self-preservation, was really needed. Forty murders in 1870; forty-five in 1871; fifty-six in 1872.

THE Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention commences its adjourned session in Philadelphia to-day. Its proceedings will be watched with more than usual interest by all who look to it to remedy the many abuses of legislation which have crept into the laws of our State, and in this we trust they will not be disappointed.

AT LAST a jury has been found in New York that is not opposed to capital punishment. The long-talked of Stokes trial came to an end on Saturday, by a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." That a strong effort will be made by Stokes' counsel for another trial we have no doubt. The feeling among all good citizens of New York and other large cities is, that a little hanging is now in order.

SENATOR JAMES S. RUTAN has purchased the Beaver *Radical* from its former owner, Colonel M. S. Quay. Mr. Smith Curtis takes charge of the paper, we suppose in the absence of Mr. Rutan at Harrisburg. The *Radical* is one of our most welcome exchanges, and we congratulate the late Speaker of the State Senate on his assuming control of it. Under his management we feel well assured its well known ability and great influence will be fully sustained.

THE President of the Mexican Republic announced at the close of the recent session of Congress, that he was about to commission several new and important embassies to Spain, Germany and the Republics of South America. To carry out great internal improvements he asked permission to issue a new Government loan, and renewed his declaration of inaugurating great national enterprises, from which the best of results were expected. Progress is hereafter to be the watchword of the new Republic.

IN view of the approaching Vienna Exhibition, it will be of interest to American exhibitors of patents to know that there is no provision under the Austrian patent law whereby a suit can be terminated. The infringer, so long as he has any influence at the patent office after the case is completed, and he finds he is to be beaten, has only to assert that the inventor has not properly proved his working. The suit is then reopened and the same ground gone over again. This can be done during the entire life-time of the patentee, if the office will grant the petition of the infringer. It will, therefore, be just as well to be careful and consult our authorities before exhibiting.

MANY of the most terrible of the recent railway disasters have been aggravated by the crushing of the platforms, which are made of light material. When the crash comes these flimsy boxes give way and the cars are thus permitted to "telescope," usually causing loss of life and limb, whereas if they were made more substantial, the shock might be broken and the subsequent peril obviated. It is singular that this great defect in the construction of railway cars has not been remedied long ago. The attention of car builders and railway men has been called to the matter by the recent calamity on the West Penn road, which was directly traceable to this imperfection in the cars. Can it not be overcome?

JUDGE SHELLABERGER, one of the members of Congress from Ohio, has been examining the subject of cheaper transportation between the West and East. He says the railway charges are extortionate to such an extent that flour is rotting at one end of a railroad, while people suffer from hunger at the other. This is putting the facts rather strongly, yet in its essence the statement is true, and calls for immediate reform. The real seat of power to regulate commerce, in this respect, is to be found in the people—the producers and consumers. When the former insist resolutely that their products shall have open avenues to market at rates that will not eat up more than half, and when the latter insist with equal firmness that these products shall be brought to them in a way that will not enhance their cost four-fold to ten-fold, the question will be solved.

THE new internal revenue law went into operation on the 1st instant, as provided by the recent act of Congress. The licenses for that class of dealers who formerly paid what was known as "special taxes," including the dealers in spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and others, are now being prepared and will soon be in the hands of the collectors, who will distribute them. These licenses must be placed in some conspicuous place in the building where business is transacted by virtue of the authority they convey, so that revenue officers and others can at all times know that the law has been complied with in this regard, and that the right to carry on business has been granted by the proper authority. The army of assessors who are legislated out of office by the new law will be relieved as soon as possible, and thus a large amount of expense will be lopped off. It remains to be seen whether the Government will be the gainer by this apparent economy. It is expected that the revenues will fall off considerably under the operations of the new law, and it may become necessary to return to the old one.

WHO will decide the absurd discussion now going on between certain ministers of the Methodist Church in New York city, as to the existence or not of a literal hell for the punishment of unrepentant sinners? We say absurd discussion, because it trenches on ground which nothing short of the Infinite can comprehend or know anything about; and secondly, because in the settlement of the question the world has no particular interest, content to rest the matter with the Almighty. We ask any of these reverend gentlemen whether they think the world would be any better if it could be beyond a doubt ascertained that a literal fire of brimstone was kept burning for the exclusive benefit of this planet's sinners? Is not the present want of knowledge on the subject the very first lesson we are taught by a simple and compliant faith? God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to hide from our eyes the exact literal condition of our hereafter, and we really think the matter might be left with Him. If the present discussion shall produce a verdict, we shall adhere to our old faith, nevertheless, fearing that if we distrust that, we might go a long way adrift on an unknown and dangerous sea.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will meet on Tuesday, and as the parties who usually pull the wires have their slate already made up, so far as the principal offices is concerned, no delay is anticipated in the organization of both branches. During the coming session there promises to be any number of private bills and jobs presented; and from the fact that the Constitutional Convention will undoubtedly put an end to this practice before the Legislature again convenes it is expected that those who live off the State by robbing it in various ways will be on hand early with their business. Anticipating an exciting session, we have made special arrangements by which the GAZETTE will be furnished with early, full and reliable accounts of everything of public interest transpiring at the State capital this winter, the first instalment of which appears on our first page this morning. Our readers will be kept fully posted in regard to private bills, and jobs of every kind introduced, and an exposure of the same will as surely follow. Those who wish to keep up with the proceedings should subscribe for the GAZETTE at once.

JUST WHAT a fire proof building really is has suddenly become a question of the greatest interest to New Yorkers. The shock of so many great fires in succession has fairly startled that community into something like a full consideration of the dangers which surround them, and a desire to know how to avert them in the future. According to one of their own most able architects, Mr. Arthur Tilman, there seems to be, however, but little comfort for them in store, for that gentleman is of opinion that there is no architect of candor and sound judgment who will say that it is possible to construct a building that shall be perfectly indestructible when a raging fire on all sides is beating against it and overlapping its walls and roofs with its fierce and hungry fury. The hardest steel, the most solid flint, the diamond itself, the hardest of all known substances, must then be reduced to a heap of ruin and devastation, and the most that could be said of any fire-proof building, however constructed, in such a fearful crisis, would be that at least it would not add in itself to the intensity of the fire which consumed it. The only way, then, in which any one man's building, however carefully constructed, would be entirely safe is obviously to have the buildings of all his neighbors as carefully constructed and as reasonably fire-proof as his own; in other words, New York, in order to become fire-proof, would have to be rebuilt throughout on an improved fire-proof plan. Poor New Yorkers!

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY resumes today its routine of duties. To signalize the new year she has what we are confident will prove to be a valuable accession to her faculty. The department of Engineering passes into the hands of Lieut. Wm. B. McCallum, 5th artillery, assigned to this service from Fort Preble, Portland, Me. Lieut. McCallum is the son of Gen. D. C. McCallum, so efficiently engaged during the war in the military control of railroads—is a native of New York, a graduate of the class of 1867, at West Point, and owes his selection by the Trustees as a man to be sought, to the most satisfactory testimonials of Gen. Seymour and Gen. Saugor.

The University has now what may be fairly regarded as a full corps of Professors. Not but that additions are desirable and are in contemplation, but, as regards all the substantials of a literary and scientific education, as distinguished from that which is more technical and professional, we do not see that any very material advantage would accrue to the student if the force were doubled. The want of a large addition to the library is much felt, but this will come in due time. When we consider the difficulties under which the institution has been struggling, in comparison with its present standing and outlook, and lay side by side Dr. Woods' prospectus of years ago, with what has been actually realized, we can not but congratulate the institution and its Chancellor on the persistent energy, tact and efficiency with which its interests have been guarded and urged upon the friends of good learning among us.

CORRUPTION CHARGED.

If it is true, as openly alleged, that the respective friends of Senator Cameron and Mr. Charlemagne Tower are openly and unblushingly offering to purchase votes in the Legislature, the one from the Democracy and the other from the Republican membership, then, in the name of common honesty, we call upon all good members of the Legislature to oppose both of these men as candidates for the high and honorable position of United States Senator. We do hope the charge is wholly false, for the sake of humanity, but the evidence comes in such an open and undisguised manner, that in spite of our judgment, and wishes, and hopes, we are almost compelled to believe at least a part of it. Our exchanges, in many cases, refer to it, as a matter undisputed, and treat it lightly and carelessly; but we are bound, by all our better feelings, to condemn the nefarious practice of tampering with the members of the Legislature, by endeavoring, through corrupt means, whether with money or other inducements, to buy their votes for this man or that measure. If it shall be known beyond a peradventure that the friends of either of these candidates are prostituting their labors in this regard we earnestly hope that the immediate and complete condemnation of the candidate will follow, and that he will be utterly cast aside as unworthy of the vote of any honest man. We repeat, we hope the rumor is untrue, wholly untrue, or, if not, at least grossly exaggerated. We always look for energetic wire-pulling and earnest labor to succeed in contests over these more prominent positions, but we are slow to put confidence in reports that money is actually being offered to buy votes with, and we hope that the friends of these Senatorial aspirants are wrongfully charged in this instance. If not, let the ax fall, and Congress put a stop to this kind of electioneering. Harrisburg—whether rightly or wrongly—has a bad moral odor surrounding the very mention of its name, and it is a good time to show that much of it is undeserved, by the utter frowning out of sight of any one detected in efforts to corruptly control the votes of the Legislative members.

FEARFUL SCENE.

Excitement in a Railway Car.

[From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Dec. 27.]

When the six o'clock express on the Hudson River Railroad left New York on Christmas-eve, Mayor Eastman was one of the passengers on the first car ahead of the first sleeper. Two or three seats from him sat a finely-dressed and noble-looking man, who suddenly gave a frightful shriek, and snapped and barked like a dog. The passengers in the car rose to their feet, some of them making for the door, panic-stricken. The stranger seized hold of the back of the seat in front of him, and barking again, grated his teeth in a fearful manner, and closed his teeth on top of the seat-back, tearing out strips of wood with his teeth, and spitting them out on the floor. Mayor Eastman and one or two others rushed forward to him, and endeavored to hold him, but were unsuccessful. His strength seemed superhuman. His eyes rolled wildly. He seemed to be in the greatest agony. A cup of water was brought him, upon seeing which he seized the edge of the metallic cup between his teeth and bit a piece out of it as clean almost as if it had been cut out with a knife. A brakeman now arrived and aided the passengers, when finally, by overpowering numbers, the unfortunate man was compelled to lie down in the seat. By the time the train reached Peekskill he had quieted down considerably. All efforts to ascertain who he was proved unavailing. The mark on the inside of his hat shows that it was made in Utica. He had several boxes with him filled with Christmas gifts. Some of the passengers thought he had the *delirium tremens*, while others felt convinced that it was a case of hydrophobia. Several times he was feared he would bite or otherwise inflict injuries upon those who were endeavoring to hold him. When the train left this city he was sleeping, but he was closely watched. He was evidently a gentleman of considerable means. Mayor Eastman and Mr. Charles Chichester both say it was the most fearful scene they ever witnessed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH is still the penalty for arson in Virginia and Maryland.

THE dearest object to a man should be his wife, but it is not unfrequently her clothes.

THE ugliest man in Tennessee has been photographed by a Clarksville artist, who sells the pictures as an antidote for small pox.

WHILE our Western people are making fuel of their corn, in Corea the natives willingly trade two young girls for a bushel of grain.

NEXT to subjugating a fractious wife in a free country, perhaps the most difficult job in the world is to tune a piano next door to a boiler manufactory.

VERY recently a gentleman who had just taken up his residence there, described Philadelphia as a city where "a family can buy two fried oysters and a cent's worth of kindling wood."

THE very best way to clean a stained steel knife is to cut a solid potato in two, dip one of the pieces in brick-dust, such as is usually used for knife-cleaning, and rub the blade with it.

SCIENTIFIC men are generally agreed that the chances of a comet hitting our earth are very small, and that the results of the collision, from the very tenuous condition of the wanderer, would be imperceptible.

A MAN in Paris, Ky., in search of a short-lived notoriety, has lately announced that he sheds his toe-nails every year. This is the worst yet. Why not keep the fact inside his own boots and not proclaim his disgrace?

THE latest feminine justification for homicide comes from New Orleans, where Mrs. and Miss Ingraham are excused for shooting at one John Kaiser in the open street on the ground that he had committed a "breach of etiquette."

THE most deadly enemy of human life is our own breath. A canary bird, hung in its cage over night at the top of a curtained bed, has been found dead in the morning, from the poisoned atmosphere created by the human lungs of the sleepers below it.

A RAW countryman, gazing at a garden in the vicinity of Boston, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed: "Just see what a waste! Here's no less than six scarecrows in this ten-foot patch, and any one of them would keep the crows from a five acre lot!"

A CITIZEN of the United States has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Hungary for talking disrespectfully of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Englishman, who was travelling with him and resisted arrest, has been committed for three months.

RECENT disasters on the Pacific admonish ship owners that a more complete survey of the coast and the adjacent waters is needed. The charts in use are old and not reliable, and pilots who know all the rocks, often discover one of them only when they strike it.

AMONG the inmates of a gambling hell upon which the police of Boston lately made a descent was a clergyman of a neighboring city. He pleads that he was there *incog.* for the purpose of ascertaining facts, so that he could make his projected sermon against gambling more effective!

THE very thing to send to the Vienna Exposition is a pile driver. One of our drivers will accomplish in ten minutes the work of thirty of their men in thirty hours. The hammer is drawn up by hand, and six thousand men are now employed in that work, preparing the buildings for the Exposition.

THE orange culture pays well in Florida. Mr. H. L. Hart, of Pilatka, on the St. John's river, has a grove covering eight or nine acres, and containing scarcely five hundred trees, which, it is said, yielded him 800,000 oranges last winter, which he sold for three cents each, thus realizing $24,000 for the product of nine acres of land.

THE Democratic journals, to a great extent, favor Sumner's proposition to expunge from the flags and Army Register all records of all battles fought with fellow-citizens. Of course they do, and if they could only succeed in wiping out the fact that their rebel friends were deservedly well whipped, they would be supremely happy.

TO SUPPORT the Teton Sioux and keep them in good humor, cost us $500,000 last year. This year $200,000 is appropriated by the Indian bill passed by the House. Now come affidavits and evidence to show that there are not and never have been any such people as the Teton Sioux, and that the money spent on them was drawn by the Indian Agents on fraudulent vouchers.

CAPITAL punishment is not inflicted in Portugal, Saxony, Holland and Roumania. The Parliament of North Germany voted, in March, 1870, to abolish that death penalty, but since then Bismarck's influence has caused a reconsideration. Though capital punishment is not absolutely prohibited in Sweden, Belgium, Wurtemburg and Baden, executions are almost unknown.

THERE is great and just complaint in Adams county, Neb., that the Indians are allowed to pass and repass their towns on their annual hunt. They demand food, frighten the women and children, and do a great deal of pilfering in a small way. If they must hunt, let them go in some other direction to the hunting ground. It is not pleasant for a family to be aroused and find as many Indian faces as there are panes of glass. It is true they are at peace, but their room is at all times better than their company to the settlers.

THE Japanese Government has undertaken to reform the stage. Hereafter corrupt and demoralizing farces and melodramas are to be prohibited, and only such plays as will elevate the taste are to be tolerated. Curiously enough, female actors are hereafter to perform the parts appropriate to their sex, and which have heretofore been monopolized by men in female costume. Perhaps this "barbarian" experiment may produce results which the civilized world may find useful in the elevation of dramatic taste.

MR. J. S. DUNLAP, of Maine, is very fond of cats. Sitting down, a few days ago, he took up one of those animals and began fondling it, but the cat becoming infuriated, he forced it head foremost into one of his boots. Tabby then became desperate, and, leaping at him, made a fearful gash in his neck, laying open one of the principal arteries, so that the blood spurted to the ceiling. Had it not been for the assistance of a neighbor and the timely arrival of a doctor, the wound would have proved fatal.

MRS. FLORENCE SMITH, of Epping, N. H., while on a visit to her sister at North Fryeburg, Me., a few days since, carried to her chamber several cold nights a small furnace filled with live coals, and one morning was found dead. Her friends supposed she died from heart disease, but when a few nights after another member of the family tried the experiment of heating her room in the same careless manner, and narrowly escaped death, they reversed their decision as to the cause of Mrs. Smith's death.

MR. STORRS BARROWS, of Utica, N. Y., who has kept a faithful record of the weather for a great number of years, states that 1816 was the coldest year ever known in Europe or America. There was literally no summer at all—frost in every month. Snow fell to the depth of six inches in Maine on the 22d of July, and on the 16th of August ice formed as thick as window glass. As a matter of course the crops all failed, and provisions went up to starvation prices—wheat sixteen dollars a barrel, and seed corn six dollars per bushel.

THE report of Mr. A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, exhibit the progress, of the Library for the year ending December 1, 1872. The library contains 246,345 volumes, and 45,000 pamphlets. The largest library in the world, the National Library of France, contains 1,400,000 volumes. The Library of the British Museum contains about 1,000,000. The Library of Congress has doubled twice in twelve years. In 1860 there were in it 93,900 volumes; in 1866, 100,000; in 1872, 246,000. Mr. Spofford calculates that it will reach 700,000 volumes by the year 1900; 1,250,000 by 1950, and 2,500,000 by the year 1975.

THREE MILLIONS of single wheels are sold in the Northern States every year. An invention that adds to the efficiency of these wheels is an important one therefore. The United States ordnance officers are said to have adopted a new wheel that is simple and effective. If a tire is loose it can be screwed up in a moment; if a spoke comes out, or breaks, it can be replaced in five minutes. A screw at the hub effects all this difference. After all, now that an invention appears to have been made in this particular, the only wonder is that it has not been done before. The improvement in wheels, in modern times, has been but slight.

A YOUNG MAN named Billson, at Grasshopper, Kansas, lately returned from an Eastern town, filled with romance and Chesterfieldian airs. He saw a pretty, well-dressed young lady standing ankle deep in the mud, beside her epizootical palfrey, and evidently waiting for assistance to mount. He sprang to her relief, made a temporary stirrup of his two hands, and was rewarded by a kick in the mouth which knocked eight dollars' worth of gold plate down his throat, while the gentle one murmured, "I'll learn you to insult me, you pic[illegible]ed slouch of a nasty man, you. For a p[illegible]el I'd put a head on you that would[illegible] you wear skirts slit down the back fo[illegible]h."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

REV. JOEL S. EDWARDS, of Marshalltown, Iowa, claims heirship in an $82,000,000 estate in New York city.

A VIENNA millionaire, the Baron Todesco, recently paid his physician, Dr. Pitha, a fee of $50,000, for two months' attendance on his son.

HARRY MEIGGS, the South American operator, made his fortune by sundry little presents of $50,000 to President Balta's wife and daughter.

A POOR young girl, who earns a living by working on hoop-skirts, in reply to an inquiry, stated that she had spent the summer at the "springs."

DURING the last twenty-five years of his life, Horace Greeley gave away at least $50,000 to impecunious cheats, who constantly infested his sanctum.

M. SCHWARTZ KEICHLIN, a wealthy manufacturer of Mulhouse, offers France 1,000,000f. towards the establishment of 200 Alsatian families in Algeria.

DR. HEPBURN, of Japan, has at last been successful in getting the Mikado to accept a Bible. Having led the illustrious pagan to the "waters of life," the question now is can he make him drink?

T. P. ADDISON has lately been appointed Constable of Lancaster Castle, by Queen Victoria. The salary is about £12 a year, and Mr. Addison is reported to have said: "I'ad as soon not 'ave 'ad hany."

MRS. VAN COTT, the noted Methodist revivalist, who is at present pursuing her labors at East Cambridge, has lately received a very handsome proposal from a wealthy lady admirer. This lady, who resides in Evanston, Ill., offers to take Mrs. Van Cott on a journey through Europe and the Holy Land, to occupy several years, and afterward to furnish her with a pleasant home through life. Mrs. Van Cott has declined the offer, with the characteristic reply that "she must be about her Master's business."

AN aunt of Horace Greeley, Mrs. Dwinell, is now living in the town of Gaines, Orleans county. Some years ago Mr. Greeley was to deliver the address at the County Fair, and he, being anxious that his relative's family should hear his remarks, proceeded to his aunt's farm, and, pulling off his coat, helped husk a lot of corn, at which all hands on the premises were working. The neighbors, also, joined with the distinguished editor, and that corn was husked in time to allow all hands to attend the fair and hear Mr. Greeley's address.

QUEEN VICTORIA has made the following nominations: To the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George —To be ordinary member of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the third order, Henry Ayers, Esq., C. M. C., First Minister of the Government of the Colony of South Australia. To be ordinary member of the Third Class or Companions of the said order, Francis Stacker Dutton; Esq., Agent General in England for the Colony of South Australia, and Charles Todd, Esq., Postmaster General and Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Colony.

A LONDON paper gives this glimpse of the last scene in the career of the once great actress, Miss O'Neill: "The remains of Lady Becher were interred, on Nov. 1, in the family vault, in Castlemartyr Churchyard, Ireland. The funeral cortege was more than a mile in length. The chief mourners were Sir Henry Wrixon Beecher, Bart., Mr. John Wrixon Beecher and Mr. William Wrixon Beecher, the three sons of the deceased. The tenantry of Sir H. W. Beecher, to the number of 200, walked four abreast. The windows of the Ballyhass National School, in which the deceased lady took a deep interest, were draped in black, and a black streamer was suspended from the roof."

LUNATIC DANCERS.

Ball to the Inmates of an Insane Asylum.

Flatbush is near Brooklyn, New York. The county Insane Asylum is situated there. The doctors in charge have a peculiar theory, and, in some instances, a very peculiar treatment. They give a monthly ball to the inmates. Dancing, promenading, brilliant lights, exhilerating music—none of the excitements of such occasions are omitted. But the dancers are crazy, and the musicians are crazy. It is a dance of lunatics. One hundred and fifty of these unfortunate people came into the large hall of the Asylum on the 30th of the month. The audience who looked on at the sad spectacle were of the most prominent families in the county. The dancers exhibited in their costume all varieties of colors and all kinds of queer adornments, from the red worsted epaulettes of an imaginary general to the paper diadem and gay ribbons of the crazy girl who fancied herself a queen. Finally, the musicians, three harmless lunatics of German birth, struck up a waltz. At the first strain of music the maniacs began to shake the floor. Some waltzed, some indulged in old-fashioned break downs, and others still jumped around wildly, without regard to step or time. Each dancer appeared to be at work after a fashion entirely his own. A queen waltzed around a pump—or, at least, a poor wretch who imagined herself one; while Napoleon the First seemed remarkably jolly in his efforts to gallop around the floor. Finally, this strange, fantastic scene ended. The lunatics, still restless and excited, were locked in their lonely cells, and the guests sat down to a neat little entertainment, at which a certain Mr. Hart greatly distinguished himself by trilling a jolly ditty, called "Our Old Tom Cat." To us, at this distance, the entertainment appears to have been by no means a profitable one, or one calculated to do good.

TERRIBLE SCENE.

The Inundations at Bagota.

On the 6th of November last the inhabitants of the capital of Colombia were convinced of the reality of a danger they never expected. Fire, famine and pestilence had been known there since the city was formed at the time of the conquest, but the two small sluggish rivers that run through it were apparently considered too tame ever to rise up and produce mischief. This time they have risen out of their beds and will hereafter command more respect as well as care.

The two rivers in question, the San Francisco and San Augustin, suddenly and unexpectedly overflowed their banks; the rush of their waters carried before them people, bridges, houses, walls, fences, animals, furniture, &c., and sending dismay into all the inhabitants of houses within the reach of the current. The cries of those struggling for life in the swollen flood mingled with the roar of waters, added consternation to a misfortune of which Bogota had never seen the like. The new and more recently constructed bridges apparently gave way, or at least, were sadly damaged by the unexpected pressure of water, timbers and stone that was brought against them. The bridges built over these rivers by the Spaniards twelve hundred years ago, we suppose, stood the shock better than the hastily-put-up ones of more modern times. The bridges of San Augustin and San Francisco, according to the Bogota almanac, were constructed by Captain Francisco Caldas in 1662. That called the Carmen, which has remained in a very bad state, was built by the architect, Mr. Thomas Reed, in 1854-7.—*Panama Star and Herald.*

Modoc Indian Tactics.

The tactics of the Modoc Indians, who are now spreading terror over the newly settled portions of California, are different from those usually adhered to in savage warfare. About a year ago they had a grand feast and series of dances, and improved this opportunity to get all the small bands together and hold a convention to revise their laws and usages of warfare. They resolved, after several days of debate to abolish scalping and mutilation of the bodies of their victims; also, to abstain from making war on women and children, and to this latter regulation is due the fact that in very few instances have they molested the families of ranchmen whom they murdered. Captain Jack has some desperate fighters, and the only way to dislodge these Indians is said by old ranchmen to fight them ten to one, and to go into battle with the expectation of losing a number of men. Scar-faced Charley is said to be equal to fifty men himself. At the Lost River fight, while he was retreating, more than fifty shots were fired at him, none of which took effect, so quick were his twistings and doublings, while he loaded his gun as he ran, and, turning a somersault occasionally, would shoot from under his leg, and never miss.

THE question of Church and State is about to be solved in a very simple and satisfactory manner in Japan. The government of the Mikado has just declared that the Department of Schools is to be henceforth ranked alone and the Department of Religion abolished—an easy solution of one of the difficult problems which at present distress the Christian mind. The Japanese ruler virtually says, the primer first and the prayer book afterwards.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joseph Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John S. Bailey, Solicitor.

THE money which the United States received from Japan, as its share of the Indemnifying Fund that was demanded for the foreign vessels excluded from the Straits of Simonoseki, is reported to amount to about $800,000, besides an unpaid balance of $375,000. There is now a movement in Washington to have this money turned over to the Japanese for educational purposes, something after Mr. Burlingame's idea of a Chinese Educational Institution, to be founded from a surplus of a similar fund from China. Mr. Burlingame desired that a College should be established at Pekin, with the double purpose of teaching Americans the Chinese language and literature to qualify them as interpreters, and to educate the advanced Chinese students in English so that they might be employed to better advantage by either their own Government or that of the United States.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which DR. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 25 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

BANK ELECTIONS.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, PA., January 3, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 148 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. GORDON MILLER, Secretary.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY. An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.
R. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at No. 83 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer and Secretary.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD TRUST CO. An election for NINE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BRADDOCK'S FIELD HOTEL, Mrs. Robinson's, on MONDAY, January 6th, 1873, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.
de28 CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
dec27

HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Annual Election for TWENTY DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its OFFICE, 116 Smithfield street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 24, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
de23

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 24, 1872. dec17

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, ELECTION.—The Annual Election for DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1872. dec17

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual election of Directors of the Second National Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.
J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH. An election for Eleven Directors of this Bank will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
T. M. GORDON, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH. The annual election to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock.
GEORGE K. DUNCAN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for NINE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. LONG, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Subscribers to the stock of new bank to be located on Fifth avenue, will be held at No. 181 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY EVENING, January 6th inst., at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of organization.
ja3:f1

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
ja3:f55

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 67 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its office on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
ja3:f49

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company, for the election of President and Directors, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 10 Sixth street, January 9, 1873, at 11 A. M.
A. P. MCGREW, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1873. ja3:f45

OFFICE OF THE IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF PENNA., No. 10½ SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB MAGEE, Secretary.
de30:f143

EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO., PITTSBURGH, December 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Allegheny city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1873, for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.
de30:f128

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, CO

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Ordinary Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Facilities executed for the Purchase and Sale of Bonds, Stocks and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
W. BRADLEY, President.
FRANK H. TORRANCE, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest, $10,000 Birmingham Market Bonds 7 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. E. DAVIDSON, W. B. BROWN, H. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN H. AIKEN, J. D. SCOTT, J. H. ROBLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. R. Schmertz, R. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
Geo. Shiebler, Henry Buhl, Jr.,
L. Schneppstern, Augt. Kleber,
Percy Roth.
WM. R. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising the fast steamships adopt from or to
Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.

January has opened up with rather a flattering prospect. The business men of Pittsburgh have reached that period in the year safely, when taking the past as a precedent, it is reasonable to expect that money matters will assume a better condition, and continue to grow easier until the summer months arrive, which for the last four or five years have brought a plethora of loanable means into market. The call for statements from the National Banks having been made, they are letting out money more freely. This, with the payment of local dividends, will have a tendency to put money in circulation, and aid the liquidation of indebtedness. The payments of interest and dividends in the East, which, it is estimated, will overrun $53,000,000, will soon begin to be felt, and the money market generally will, by the middle of the month, assume a condition of comparative ease and plenty. Trade, since the opening of this month, has been more active than it was at any time during the last ninety days of the past year. Orders are coming in quite freely, and the impression prevails to a considerable extent that the business for January will be above the average. The coal men are still active, and should there be no change in the present pleasant state of the weather for the next week or ten days, they will commence in getting quite a handsome amount of their product to market, and thus be enabled to put their exchequers in a better condition than they have latterly presented. The incoming week Congress will likely get under full headway, and measures will be brought forward and pressed to an early passage to prevent a recurrence of the past year's troubles, and place financial matters in such a situation as to avoid hereafter periodical panicdom and stringency, and give an assurance to the business men of the country, that in their operations and arrangements for the building up and carrying on the trade and commerce of the nation, shall not be delayed or overtaken by disaster on the account of the omission or commission of Acts of Congress. The New York weekly bank statement, herewith appended, is a strong one, more favorable than any one that has been made for a long time past, and will do much to inspire with confidence the money market.

Loans, increase	$3,148,000
Specie, increase	2,236,200
Legal tender, increase	45,800
Deposits, increase	5,278,500
Circulation, decrease	40,900

The Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Co.'s stock sold last Tuesday night, brought three hundred and twenty dollars per share.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says: The money market rules almost entirely unchanged. The feeling in the absence of any very heavy or urgent demand for money is a little easier, but we do not feel authorized in altering rates, and therefore continue to quote prime two-name paper at about 12 per cent. as the lowest. On call money was in fair supply. Three to four months' paper, on first class collaterals, was placed at 10¾@12. Strictly first class commercial names are quoted at 9@10 per cent. The same description of paper on four months' time sold at 10@10½ per cent. Paper of lower grade was offered on the street at all rates from 1¼ to 2 per cent. a month.

We get the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday: The demand for money in the local market is very active, and notwithstanding the release of funds by the payment of dividends in all the principal cities, is more than equal to the supply. That it is too soon yet to get the full effect of these disbursements, it is probable the market will gradually work easier from day to day.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	111¼
U. S. Bonds—1881	114¾
" —coupons.	114¾
" —1867	112¾
" —1868	113¾
" —1865 new	112¾
" —1865	112¾
" —1865—compons.	112¾
" —10-40s	109¾
" —10-40s—coupons.	110
Currency 6's	122
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	99¾
Erie	25¾
Michigan Southern	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
Rock Island	97¾
Fort Wayne, Common	81¾
" Preferred	94¾
Western Union Telegraph	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾
Pacific Mail	38¾
Adams Express	53½
American Express	69½
United States Express	56¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	85
Harlem	118¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn. Central	97½
Reading R. R.	93¾
United Co's New Jersey	121
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	32
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
V. R. R. 7 30's	91
Central Transportation	47

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully equal to present requirements, and prices are without quotable change; $2@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mills, two bushel, 25c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Alleghenys, two bushel, 35c.

BEANS—$2@2.50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting a dull market, also that prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice roll, 25@27; fair to medium, 20@22; common, 16@18.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted at 4¾c per lb. in the trade, and in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 2 lbs cans, $3.25 2 lbs, $2.50; Corn, $2.75@3, the outside figure for Winslow's; Tomatoes, $2.50.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, and prices are lower than they have been for several years; we now quote at 19 free on cars, —@22c additional in a small way.

CIDER—Sales in a jobbing way at $6@7 per bbl.

CHEESE—Trade, as is always the case at this season of the year is very quiet, but there is no change to make in quotations; prime Goshen, 16@17c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in 4 pound boxes, $5 in 2 pound boxes, $2.75 in 1 pound boxes. Packed in barrels, 5c; half bbls, 5½c; quarter bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett & Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4¾@5¾c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 4@6c; Peaches, halves, 7@8; Blackberries, 10@12c; pitted Cherries, 28@30; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continues light, and prices are maintained, 34@35. Limed are coming in freely and may be quoted at 25 to 26.

FLOUR—The flour trade is fairly active, although it is hardly as strong as it was just prior to the close of the year. Rates are well sustained, and there is no indication of a decline. We continue to quote spring wheat at $5.75@5.25, the outside figure for choice. Minnesota, and $8.50@8.75 for red winters. The future of the market, as a matter of course, is unsettled, but the general feeling is that there will be no essential change in prices during the next three or four months, or until after the wheat crop has passed through the cold, freezing weather. Rye Flour, $4.50.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for all kinds of grain, and with reduced receipts and continued light freight receipts, prices are strong, although not quotably changed. Wheat is in demand and scarce, and red is selling readily on spot at quotations, $1.75@1.80 for good to choice. Corn is in this market but sparingly and so light for some time—there is none in the hands of dealers, and the millers are also pretty well run down. Oats scarce and in demand, though prices are not quotably higher, ranging from 43 to 45, according to quality. Corn, both ear and shelled, is in very limited supply and is bringing full prices; sales of shelled, on track, at 60, and free in elevator at 62—60c in a jobbing way. However, buyers are talking bold sparingly at present prices. Rye may be quoted at 85 to 90, and but little offering. Barley, on spot, is in good demand and would bring 85 to 90c for fair to prime spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—There is no particular improvement in the grocery trade as yet, and while the market is quiet, prices are without quotable change. It is probable, however, that business will soon begin to pick up, and our merchants are making preparations accordingly. Sugars and Coffee are still quoted strong, and the indications at this point tend to a higher range of prices.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¼c; Granulated, 13¼c; Powdered, 12¾c; A Coffee, 12¼c; B, 12¼c Ex. C, 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20c; Fair, 21c; Good, 22c; Prime to choice, 23@24c; Roasted, in lb packages 25c; loose, 24½c; Java, 25@26c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@85.

HAY—Baled continues to come in freely, and with no improvement in the demand, stocks are accumulating, and prices are weak and nearly quotably lower; holders generally will store in preference to sacrificing, being confident that as soon as the arrivals commence to fall off, the market will stiffen up again.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

MEAL—Is quoted at 80 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1, Extra, 70@75; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.40@1.50.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Are in active demand, and we can report regular jobbing sales at 85@90 per bushel—the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, fresh receipts, 12@13c; Ducks, 13@14; Turkeys, 16@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 16c. Lard Lard: in tes., 8½c; half bbls, 8½c; kegs, 9c. Pigs Feet in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is quoted at $1.90@1.95, and Clover Seed, in first hands, at $5.00@5.25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 93@94 cents.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of cattle and hogs were again light, and the receipts of sheep were fully up to the average. Following is a statement of the arrivals for the week ending to-day, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle.	1,200	1,200 head.
Hogs.	149	162 "
Sheep.	71	17 "
Horses.	6	7 "
Mules.	6	6 "
Total.	484	307 "

CATTLE.

Trade was almost wholly suspended to-day, most all cattle on sale having been bought and shipped east in first hands or sold yesterday, while, as compared with the early part of the week, prices are off from 25 to 50c per cwt, the market closes with but very few unsold, and all things considered, and the volume of business in any way larger than anticipated, though it was owing to the fact that many owners preferred to make the concessions above noted rather than hold over until next week, to go any further east, and in this we think they acted wisely. Pittsburgh is a western dealer's and finally a hard market east, and as a rule they will strike three bad ones for one good one; this is the experience of those who have tried it on, and we give it for what it is worth.

Following sales were made yesterday: 34 head of Steers, 1,280 lbs, $5; 19 head of mixed, 1,222 lbs, 5¼@5; fair, 1,220 Indiana steers, 5.30; 17 extra Ohio steers, 1,575 lbs, 6¼; 30 averaging 1,360 lbs at 6¼; 31 prime, 1,500 lbs, 6¼; 18 fair to rough, 1,274 lbs, at 4¾; 19, weighing 21,320 lbs, at 5.30; 18, weighing 19,440, at 5.30. So far as we could learn, the rest were all sold above 6¼ and this may be considered the top of the market at the present time.

QUOTATION.

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers.	6 50@6 75
Good, 1,300@1,400 steers.	5 75@6 00
Fair, 1,000@1,200 steers.	5 00@5 50
Cows and Stags.	3 00@3 50
Bulls.	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The market closes considerably firmer than it opened, with prices up from 10 to 15c per cwt, and but very few in the pens unsold. This can be seen by reference to the report of arrivals, the run was an unusually light one, 149 cars, but under the excitement of the unloading and the rule the quality was very common. However, trade was very quiet all week up until last evening, and to-day buyers commenced bidding largely in excess of the demand, as most of the New York buyers were out of the market; yesterday and to-day they bought very freely, and we presume, to the advance in Chicago, and the probability is that by this evening there will be but very few hogs remaining in the pens unsold. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs.	4 15@4 20
Common to extra Yorkers.	4 00@4 10
Pigs, smooth, 100@150.	4 15@4 25
Mixed rough stock.	3 90@3 90

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep, as will be seen, was four times larger than that of last week, 71 cars against 17 cars; of these 71 cars some 5 cars were left in Chicago while there was a number left over in first hands to New York, as follows: Smith, Watson & Co 2 cars; Holmes, Laverty & Co, 4 Orr, Williams & Co 2 cars; Peterson & McPherson, 1; total 14 cars. After making these deductions, 19 cars, there were, as will be seen, 52 cars offered. Under Henry Erisman bought considerably over one-half, and the balance, or at least the most of them are taken on account of this account. The market opened brisk early in the week, but subsequently it having been discovered that the "run" would not be as large as was expected together with unfavorable reports from the east, trade commenced to drag and prices dropped from ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb. To-day, however, there were but comparatively few in the pens unsold, and the feeling was if anything a little better, although there is no real improvement in prices. Following sales were made yesterday and to-day: 81 wheat Ohio 93 lbs, at 5.00; 287 wheat Ohio, fine wool, 93 lbs, at 5.00; 287 extra, fine wool, 100 lbs, at 6.00; 3 cars of good Indiana, open wool, 106@105 lbs, at 6c. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Extra fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 00@6 50
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Fair fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 25@4 75
Extra open wool, 85@90 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 80@90 lbs.	4 50@5 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.

Trade in Petroleum, both crude and refined, continues very much depressed, and the market, especially for the former, is badly demoralized. Crude is lower now than it has been for many years, and notwithstanding it there does not seem to be any inquiry, one would naturally suppose that it would stimulate speculation, but it has gone so much lower than any one expected, that speculators are afraid to touch it, and then again the emergency in most instances is not without its effect in keeping down speculation. There would certainly be no risk in tanking at $1.50 per gallon, and it can be delivered at that figure, but, as we have already intimated, there seems to be but little inquiry for it, for this or any other purpose. Refiners generally seem to be pretty well stocked, and as there is no demand for the product, they are not very anxious about buying, but besides, those of them who are identified with the co-operative project are not at liberty to do just as they please, anyhow. However, while the market is, as we have already stated, is dull and demoralized, the feeling begins to prevail that prices cannot possibly go much if any lower, and the dispatches from above to-day indicated that the pressure to sell was not so strong. It was rumored that there was a sale of 10,000 bbls. last evening at $2.25, but it lacked confirmation and was generally so far as we could learn, discredited; to-day $2.20@2.30 was bid, and $2.40 asked.

A morning contemporary, on Saturday, had a special from Titusville, stating that considerable excitement had been created there by the report that Mr. W. F. Richardson, a member of the refiners organization, had purchased five thousand barrels crude oil outside of the producers agency, and in violation of the agreement between the producers and refiners. Mr. Richardson is a broker, not a refiner, and consequently in no way connected with the refiners' organization; and, as a matter of course, is at perfect liberty to buy from whom and pay whatever price he sees proper.

The refined market continues as dull as ever there is no demand whatever for export—we have not heard of a single barrel having been sold for an exporter for sixty days, perhaps longer, and the home trade is light. Hopes are still entertained of an early change for the better, but the indications at present are not very flattering. The few small sales reported, on cars here, at 19 cents.

Receipts crude this week	17,786 bbls.
" " last week	12,122 "
" " Jan. 1 to date	17,786 "
" " same time, 1872	11,564 "
Exports refined this week	8,066 "
" " last week	11,223 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date	8,066 "
" " same time, 1872	12,902 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 154 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Frew & Co., 326 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 250 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Eclipse O Co, 200 bbs. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 200 bbls. benzole to W. King Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 38 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1288

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. H McKelvey...	320
Riverside O W, acct. R. S. Duncan.	482
Peerless O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson.	79
Total	881

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Shipping List says: The closing days of the year have been marked by the same quiet tone previously noticed, but manufacturers are looking around and picking up all cheap lots offering. We have now a very good assortment of fleeces to select from, although not our usual supply at this season. Prices range from 65@67 for good lines of Michigan, and 60@70 for medium X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania as to condition. With the new year we shall be disappointed if trade does not become more active and market firmer. We have commenced a large quantity of foreign wool the past year, and no such abundant supplies are looked for the coming season. The stock of foreign here on hand is mostly heavy wools, shrinking from 60@70 per cent, and when turned into clean wool the quantity will shrink very much. Some of the Cape wool, of which there is the largest stock, is quite ordinary, and the best lots are held very firm. The supplies of the description wanted, for some months to come, is very light. The New Zealand and Australian wool on the market is held at 68c per lb. The best Maine supplies are not offering under 75c, but very fair lines of super and X can be purchased at 60@65 cents per lb.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The market continues dull but as the holidays have now passed, it is expected that a good trade will soon set in. Dealers are making no concessions in consequence of the dullness, but are acting directly opposite, holding their stocks in anticipation of an advance. Fleeces are arriving slowly, and only small lots, the supply of which here has been reduced to a very low figure. Advices from London and Liverpool are very favorable to the market, and from the sales here comprise 220 bales Cape at 36@41c; 3,000 lbs Fall California, 28@32c; 600 lbs spring do, 38; 2,000 lbs scoured Buenos Ayres 90@39 bags super Pulled, 63; 3,000 lbs, do, 65; 3,000 lbs, unwashed Combing, 60; 3,000 lbs, washed do, 75, and 10,000 lbs, mixed at 65.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—The Gazette says: Prices are well maintained, but the demand is limited. We quote as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 65@68c; X at 65c; medium, ¾ to ⅞ blood, 60@62c; delaine, 60@65c; common, 60c; Indians, Illinois Michigan and other western States, fine X to XX, 65c medium, 60@65c; 55@56c; coarse, 50@55c; choice tub washed 70c; fine unwashed 43@45c; medium unwashed 50c; coarse burry unwashed 45c; combing and delaine unwashed, 45@50c; pulled Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled 53c; Philadelphia merino pulled 55@56c; country and western super pulled 55@56c; country and western merino pulled 50@52c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch pig is very dull, there being an almost entire absence of demand. Importers are firm, as the advices from abroad point to higher prices, but there has been but not much business is looked for until the season for movement advances, we hear of no sales. The cast pig shows no change from previous reports, buyers showing no disposition to operate beyond present necessities. Rails are firmer, with the better market abroad, and quote new English £7@£7 gold, and old do. $30@35 currency. American are quiet at $80 at the works in Pennsylvania, with sales of 2,000 tons, for forward delivery, on private terms. Scrap is also firmer, and from abroad we quote from yard, $28@30, and from dock $34@35 for good to prime sorts. Refined Bar is steady at 4½@4¾c. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 50,000 bushels; fair No. 2 Milwaukee at 1.48@1.49; 2 spring, afloat, $1.59@1.60; inferior spring $1.42@1.50; red western $1.75@1.85; amber western $1.85@2.00. Rye unchanged. Barley steady; western 92c. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 17,000 bushels; old western mixed 60@61½c; new store 64@64½c. Oats steady; receipts 42,000 bushels; new western mixed, store, 46@49c; white 50@55c. Eggs higher; western 37@38½c. Hops firmer at 55c for 1872. Leather quiet and firm at 31c. Wool more active; superfine pulled 63@65c. Coffee firm; Rio 16@19c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 69@70c. Petroleum in buyers favor; crude tierces 18½c; refined 27¼c. Turpentine firm at 60¼@61c. Provisions: mess pork firmer at $13.50. Beef unchanged. Middles steady; long clear January 6¼@6¾c; short clear do 7¾c; short rib spot 7¼c; January steady; lard prime steady at 7¾c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper firm; Ingot Lake $35.00@34.50. Steel, pig quiet but dull at $48@55; American pig $43@45. Refined English and American oar steady at $110. Russia sheet quiet at $16.00@16.25, gold. Nails quiet; cut $5.50; clinch $7.00@7.50; horse shoe 2¼@3¾c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 4—5 p. m.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by ¼ per cent. Consols for money 91¾@92¼, and for account 92¾; American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90; Erie Railway, 51¾.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—U. S. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 4.—Rentes 53 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales to-day 3,000 bales were of American: bales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November and December, at 10¼d. Breadstuffs quiet—red winter wheat 12s@12s 6d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d. Lard 37s. Cheese 63s 5d. Refined petroleum 21¾d. Turpentine 44s.

ANTWERP, January 4.—Refined petroleum 52 francs.

Cotton.

MOBILE, January 4.—Cotton easier; good ordinary 18¾c; low middlings 19¾c, middlings 20c; net receipts 2,058 bales; exports coastwise 1,105; sales 500; stock 41,555.

GALVESTON, January 4.—Cotton: net receipts estimated at 2,000 bales; stock 66,080.

CHARLESTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19¾c; low middlings 19¾c; good ordinary 18¾@19c; net receipts 2,714 bales; sales 600; stock 48,007.

SAVANNAH, January 4.—Cotton quiet; good grades scarce; middlings 19¾c; net receipts 3,865 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,801; coastwise 588; sales 1,946; stock 85,085.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 4.—There was an improved order demand for domestics to-day. Some buyers from California and Texas are in the market making early purchases. The market for cotton goods is considerable dull. Woolens showed a little more animation in both light and heavy weights, but the distributions to the clothing trade were small in amount. Foreign goods were dull. Importers and importing jobbers are opening their assorts a worsted dress goods. Chene designs are likely to be worn. The importations for the week were under one and a half millions.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat buoyant and unsettled, closing firm; No. 2 spring $1.31 spot $1.23¼@1.23¾ seller February; No. 3 do $1.07@1.07½; rejected 94@95c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 30¾@30¾c spot; rejected 28c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 24¾c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No. 2 65c. Mess pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $11.57½. Lard firmer at 11c spot. Meats in fair demand and firm; held ¼c higher all around. Dressed hogs firm at $4.35@4.40. Whisky steady at 89c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton quiet at 20c. Flour, wheat, corn and oats unchanged. Rye dull and declined to 86@88c. Sugar and molasses steady. Eggs—demand fair and market firm. Mess pork firm at $11@12. Lard—demand good at full prices; steam 7¾@7 16c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 3¾c; clear rib sides 5¾c; clear sides 6@6½c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Green meats higher; sales of shoulders at 3¾c. Hams unchanged. Hogs active and prices advanced to $3.50@4.05, principal sales at $3.85@3.90. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 88c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Cotton dull, but unchanged. Flour; demand fair and market firm. Wheat, firm but inactive; No. 2, Spring $1.25. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 5, mixed 31c, east track. Oats firmer; No. 2, 27c, elevator. Barley quiet; No. 1, 65c. Whisky steady at 92c. Mess pork quiet, at $11.50 spot. Dry salt meats quiet; loose shoulders 3¾c; packed lots 4c; clear rib sides 5¾c. Bacon, nominal. Lard active, at 6¾@7c. Hogs firm, at $3.40@3.80.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats dull; mixed western 44@45c. Rye firm at 90c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $13@13.50. Bulk meats: shoulders 4@4¼c; sides 5¼@5¾c. Bacon: shoulders 5¼@5¾c; sides 7¼@7¾c; clear rib sides 8c. Lard 7¾@8c. Butter: western quiet and firm; choice dull at 27@28c. Whisky 98c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Sugar in fair demand; inferior 6@6¾c; common 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¾c. Prime new molasses: demand good; centrifugal 31@47; common 45@50c; fair to choice 52@61c. Cotton in good demand; sales 7,000; good ordinary 18¾c; low middlings 19¾c; middlings 20c; exports Liverpool 3,553; coastwise 2,933; stock 118,308.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Flour: advancing tendency; superfine State $4.50@5.25. Wheat excited and higher; red $1.90@2.00. Rye dull; western 92c. Corn easier; yellow 65@66c; mixed western 64@65c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum: crude 15¼c; refined 26@27c. Whisky firm at 98c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.28. Corn dull and declined; No. 1 67c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; fall No. 2 72c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 4.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat firmer; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.73; No 2 white Michigan, $1.59; amber do, $1.68½. Corn a shade higher; high mixed 38c; low mixed 37¼c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 31½c. Dressed hogs, $4.35@4.45. Clover seed, $5.15.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat more active and firm; sales of 2,000 bushels of red winter wheat at $1.72½@1.73; No 2 do $1.70. Corn quiet; mixed 34@34c. Oats steady; No 1 State 37c; No 2 35c. Petroleum steady with a good demand and unchanged.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Cattle receipts 399; market quiet and unchanged; shipments 732. Hogs: receipts 13,855; active and firm; 5c higher at $3.75@4.00; mostly $3.85@3.90; shipments 36,586.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car hay, Thompson & F; 1 car lumber, Reed & Bro; 16 bbls tar, Wilson; 7 bdls hides, A Holstein; 10 bbls wire, Jas McFarland; 1 car lumber, Riddle & Co; 1 bdl leather, Jas Fullerton & Son; 1 do do, S P Shriver; 3 rolls leather, J Callery & Co; 4 cks corn, J and J Dilworth; 1 bbl oil meal, Kay & Co; 1 car salt, A L Co; 25 kgs, 10 bbls p barley, Arbuckles & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car coal, Sable & Co; 40 do do, N Y & C G Co; 1 bx hinges, Logan Gregg & Co; 2 sks h collars, Lyle, B & McC; 50 bbls flour, Wm Semple & Co; 25 do do, Frederick & Co; 12 do do, R D Clark & Co; 4 bxs t soap, Harris & E; 4 bxs paper, W G Johnston & Co; 4 bxs tobacco, J Henderson & Bro; 1 bx dry fruit, L J Blanchard; 200 kgs h shoes, England & R; 7 pcs machinery, Scoba R & S; 1 roll leather, J Hampton & Co; 2 sks dried fruit, Wm Ewing & Co; 1 bx castings, A Bradley & Co; 1 car f brick, Lyon S & Co; 2 d hogs, Head V & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—50 tres lard, J P Hanna & Co; 1 car hay, W G Miller; 2 do do, W G Miller; 1 do do, Laing & McK; 100 bbls flour, Wm Semple & Co; 50 do do, Schoonmaker & Co; 100 do do, Kolbs B & Y; 45 do eggs, Head C & Co; 15 do apples, 10 do butter, Voigt M & Co; 15 do do, Carter Bros; 30 do apples, R D Mc-Cracken; 34 do do, J French; 21 do do, J J Pettit; 26 do do, Vangorder & S; 24 do do, Loh & C; 134 g bbls, Gallery Bros; 75 sks wheat, Marshall & Co; 21 bxs indse, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car f brick, S M Kier; 100 bxs g ware, McKee & Co; 100 do do, W G Miller; 2 do do, T Rly & Co; 1 car hay, Scott & G; 1 do do, J Burns; 10 bbls apples, 25 bales b corn, J A Graff.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car hay, G Gordon & Co; 83 bales do, J & W Fairley; 25 bdls molasses, Seghinowitz & V; 11 bxs dried fruit, Wm Semple & Co; 1 P Shriver & Co; 35 bxs do, W L Jones, 5½ caddis do, H Dalmyer; 35 kegs p lead, Wm Ewing & Co; 2 bxs drugs, 10 do do, Schmidt & Son; 5 do whisky, S S Watters; 20 do grease, H Ireos lard, F Sellers & Co; 3 trcs ham, 1 do beef, J Porterfield & Son; 1 bx dried fruit, Reed & Bro; 1 bx radish, Heinz & N; 6 bgs feathers, R Dickey & Co; 8 cases tobacco, Maul & G.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose about twelve inches at this point on Saturday night, but was falling again yesterday afternoon, with ten and a half feet in the channel. The Monongahela is pretty well run out, but the Allegheny river is still putting out considerable, and the probability is, as already reported, that the ice will be more formidable before it is less than it was yesterday; as it will require some time for the ice on the upper end of the river to reach here. However, this will only be for a short time, at least so we learned, is over; no further apprehension is entertained, and our river men are feeling easier. Navigation will commence again in the course of a week or soon, and if it was general, of which there is little doubt, we may confidently look for more water.

None of the tow boats had started out up to last evening, although many of them had their tows belting, and it is said were all ready to do so as soon as it is considered safe to venture out. Of course, there is not no demand for coal now, but how much coal will get out on this water, but it is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, is dependent on the weather. The prospects for this writing are favorable for a big run, our coal men are preparing for it, and it is earnestly desired that no accidents or unexpected delays may be inflicted. The river opposite the landing, was full of tugs yesterday, getting their tows in readiness, and the outstanding of the fleet, owing to the weather, there were a great number of people at the wharf, many of whom were attracted hither from curiosity to see it was transpiring.

The water is up on the hurricane roof of the Federal, and will doubtless be up to the pavement before, however, that her machinery and boilers will be set.

The Bellevernon, Capt. Darragh, is announced for Nashville, and the Exchange, Capt. Evans, for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Bellevernon ran among the first boats to arrive from below. She has been ice bound at Marietta ever since the freeze up.

We extract the following from an account in a late Memphis paper of the loses sustained by the ice gorges at that place: A loaded coal-boat, containing 20,000 bushels, and the same that Brown & Jones have saved from the general wreck of destruction, came within an ace of being sunk at the time, but it luckily escaped. The actual loss sustained by Brown & Jones, coal dealers, by the late ice disaster, is as follows:

	Values.
Coal, 157,000 bushel.	$58,500
Flatboats, 6.	6,000
Floats, 1.	1,000
Empty boats, 6.	2,200
Barges, 6.	6,000
Lines, chains, &c.	6,000
Shovels, boxes, &c.	1,000
Total	$82,000

They have saved from the general wreck 30,000 bushels of coal, and $6,000 worth of equipments, and may possibly save other small portions of their craft after the water falls. The loss upon the above W

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.

Several rooms in the GAZETTE Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Burglary at East Liberty.

East Liberty and vicinity seems to be a good stamping ground for burglars. Early on Sunday morning the residence of Major William Frew was entered by them and the following property taken: Several sets of silver tea and table spoons, marked, M. F. L., a fine numismatic collection, consisting of rare and valuable coins of nearly all nations, including some of very ancient date, and four dozen silver tea spoons, marked Hubley. No clue to the thieves could be found.

Quarterly County Jail Report.

Saturday morning at the meeting of the Prison Board of Allegheny county, the following report of the Quarterly Committee was presented and approved.

The number of prisoners received and discharged at the jail during the quarter ending December 31st, was as follows: Debt prisoners received 313, of which 275 were males and 48 females. Summary convictions received 923, of which 849 were males and 63 females. Summary convictions discharged 949, 885 being males and 64 females.

The number of persons remaining in jail January 1st was as follows: Court prisoners 68, summary convictions 21.

Panic at a Hotel.

A slight fire was discovered in the third story of the building occupied by John L. Dilworth as a grocery warehouse, on Second avenue, near Smithfield street, at an early hour yesterday morning. A still alarm was given to the Duquesne Engine, which was promptly on hand, and extinguished the fire without damage. It was occasioned by the overheating of a coffee roaster.

Some of the guests of the Monongahela House, with a slight memory of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, dressed themselves, to be ready for a hasty departure in case of an emergency. However there was happily no occasion for alarm.

Skillful Surgical Operation.

Our readers will remember the painful accident that befell Michael Shade, at Brilliant Station, A. V. R. R., on Christmas, by which the entire discharge of shot entered the soft parts under the chin, mutilating the flesh and shattering the jaw bone in a horrible manner, as previously reported in the GAZETTE. Dr. Pullin, of East Liberty, the attending physician, found it necessary, in order to save the life of the patient, to remove the jaw, and in consultation with Drs. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, and Cowley, of East Liberty, he performed the operation successfully. The entire bone, from the point of the chin to the ear, was removed. It is now one week since the operation, and the patient is doing well.

Night Prowlers.

On Thursday night the residence of Mr. David Stewart, at Homewood, was entered by burglars, and property to the value of one thousand dollars taken. It consisted of over one hundred dollars in money, and the balance was in valuable jewelry. On the same night the residence of Mr. Peoples, not far from Mr. Stewarts, was also entered but very little property taken, owing to the fact that Mr. P. was ill, and his wife was up attending him. It is stated that a son of Mr. Peoples also returned home at a late hour, and two men in the vicinity acting suspiciously. He asked them what they wanted, when they threatened to kill him, and then walked off. He fired two shots from his revolver at them without result. Who the robbers were, remains a mystery.

Burglaries—A Remedy.

The many burglaries, which are now of nightly occurrence, suggest that some more stringent measures should be adopted by authorities and house owners to thwart the thieves in their designs. One of the best means we know of to accomplish this so far as owners of valuables are concerned, is to secure one of Hall's celebrated Patent safes which are warranted to withstand the most skilful manipulations of the most adroit burglar. These safes are built of the most approved material, and supplied with the patent locks, so that they will preserve their contents both from the ravages of fire and of burglars. Their use in thousands of business houses and homes attests their quality and popularity. The agency in this city is at No. 93 Smithfield street, Howard's Block.

The Weather.

On November 7th we stated in our article on weather, "The indications for the winter are moderately temperate, with more snow, to lay longer than usual." In the article of December 6th, "The general indications are, not an extremely severe winter, but severe with snow laying longer than usual." The indications for December the indications are not clear, but point not to a severe atmosphere here, but principal by cloudy days, raw, cold, with light falls of snow, *beginning at night*, cloudy and variable days twenty-two, snow falling principally one, fifteen clear, eight. Every storm began between sun-set and sun-rise.

The record from 30th of November, to 30th December, eight cloudy and variable days, twenty-five, rain, four, snows, fifteen, storms light shiney, five clear days, twenty day's freezing; rain and melted snow, 2 8-10 inches.

The Monitor daily average, 1872..... 27 3-10°
Same days, 1871..... 30 3-10°
Maximum on 2d Dec., 1872..... 42°
Minumin on 24th Dec., 1872..... 5 3-10°
Maximum on 23th Dec., 1871..... 5 4-10°
Minumin on 21st Dec., 1871..... 5 4-10°

On 4th December, 1871, river frozen over, on 26th, river was 8 feet.

Indications. From the 30th December, to 29th January:

A stormy changeable month, more disagreeable, raw, cold atmosphere, than severe cold, a few sudden cold snaps; cloudy and variable days, eighteen, rain, twelve, snow, five, sunshine and fair, eleven, storms beginning between sun set and sun rise; bearing a complexion like the January of 1858, but more stormy weather and changeable.

Pittsburgh, January 6th, 1873. G. A.

SAD END.

A Once Prominent Pittsburgh Merchant Commits Suicide by Taking Poison.

Daniel Root, a former well known citizen of this city, committed suicide, by taking poison on Friday night, at his boarding house, No. 34 Sewickly avenue. The deceased had been connected in business some twelve years ago in this city, but failed. He went to Baltimore and New York, but did not succeed at those places. He finally came back to Pittsburgh, some six weeks ago, intending to start in business, but it appears he was unsuccessful. The deceased was a very sober man and his condition was such, that he pawned his jewelry in order to meet his living expenses; extreme despondency was the cause of the rash act. He was fifty-seven years of age, a widower and had three sons living in Baltimore. Coroner West was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered. His sons will take charge of his remains.

THE WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION.

Meeting of the Committee.

The Special Committee appointed by Councils to consider the petition of citizens of Wilkinsburg and vicinity to be annexed to Pittsburgh, held another meeting at the office of the City Clerk Saturday afternoon.

The first question suggested was what list should be taken as a basis for ascertaining what the number of taxable inhabitants was at the date of the presentation of the petition, December 9th.

Mr. Duff moved as a basis, that the list of the Assistant Assessor for 1872, now on file in the Commissioner's office, be adopted. Agreed to, with the understanding that all who had moved from, and who had moved in, prior to December 9th, be subtracted.

The City Solicitor gave an opinion that all persons subject to poll tax, are taxable inhabitants. The Solicitor also reported that he had examined the law relative to the assessment, and that it requires a list of taxable inhabitants, and also of all property made taxable.

Mr. John Rice, Deputy Assessor, testified that the lists as made out was correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, and showed the exact number of taxable inhabitants in the district.

This closed the testimony for the petitioners, the Committee adjourned until next Saturday, to give the remonstrants time to examine the list.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. John P. Penney.

It will be observed in our obituary column that this gentleman died at his residence on Penn avenue, on Saturday, at nine o'clock, P. M. We had not heard of his illness, and are not informed of the nature of his disease.

Mr. Penney was a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Bar. He has represented the city in City Councils and the county in the State Legislature. During his service in the Senate he was regarded as one of the best parliamentarians and ablest debater. He exhibited in his legislative career many striking indications of elevated statesmanship, and was esteemed for his high-toned integrity. He had reached the 55th year of his age. His death will be regarded as premature, he being in the full vigor of physical and mental manhood until his last fatal illness. He will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

AN OLD PITTSBURGHER DEAD.

At Fort Madison, Iowa, on the 19th of December, as we learn from the *Democrat* of that place, Mrs. Ruth Miller, relict of the late Jno. D. Miller, passed from earth life amidst the grief of stricken relatives and the sorrows of the whole community. John D. Miller was well known in this city for many years as an extensive dealer in coal. About a year before the war he sold out his Pittsburgh estate and emigrated to Fort Madison, where he died about 1867. Mrs. Miller was known here as in Iowa for her marked strength of character, abounding in deeds of benevolence and charity. We sympathize with the relatives and friends who cannot but feel deeply the loss of so precious a friend.

MRS. AUGHINBAUGH.

Our heartfelt sympathies and condolence mingle with those of his many friends for W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., bereft by death on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., of his estimable wife. The obsequies of Mrs. Aughinbaugh will be held at 1:30 P. M. this day, at the family residence on Water street near Thirteenth, Birmingham.

MRS. CATHERINE ERB.

Mrs Catharine Erb, mother of Mr. Erb, one of the most efficient carriers, died yesterday (Sunday) at the old homestead in Moon township, Beaver county. She was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to this country with her husband and family in 1831, and has ever since lived in this and Beaver counties. Her husband died at the homestead in 1865. She was a most estimable christian lady, and her death will cause regret by a large circle of acquaintances.

THOSE RAILROAD BONDS.

New and Interesting Developments.

OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN DISPUTE.

Another Chapter About Railroad Bonds—The County and Connellsville Railroad Company—The Latter Refuses Payment—Lively Times Ahead.

One of the most attractive chapters in our local financial history, though by no means pleasant reading for tax-payers, is that in reference to the county's dealings in railroad bonds, and there are perhaps but few who have paid any attention to county fiscal affairs that have not at one time or another been interested in the details of these peculiar financial transactions. Yet the story, so old, is renewed in interest annually by the interesting figures of the Controller's statement where it is retold, and occasionally receives renewed life from fresh developments that serve as episodes to give variety and liveliness to the history. One of these new phases in the matter was brought to light on Saturday, and elicited considerable discussion by the official and business circles, in which our readers will doubtless take interest.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

It is necessary, for a fair understanding of the present turn of affairs, to remember that many years ago, when the county projected lines of railroad enterprises, that of the Connellsville Company came in for a share of assistance. There was then issued to further this scheme, county bonds to the amount of $750,000—the county giving these for the use of the Company, and taking the Company's stock as collateral, under an agreement that the Company should pay the interest on the bonds so long as the County held the stock. The Company, however, failed to fulfill its part of the agreement, and about five years after the bonds (with those in aid of other railroads) had been issued, the anti-railroad bond excitement commenced, and the county, under the pressure, was compelled to sell off all its railroad stock, some of it realizing but ten cents on the dollar. The $750,000 of the Connellsville stock were sold for $7,500, and that was then considered a good price.

PROFITABLE STOCK OPERATIONS.

After the sale of the stock, of course, the agreement with the Connellsville Company ended, as the further payment of interest on them was void. The County however in the five years that it had held the stock, had been compelled to pay the interest on the bonds, amounting in the aggregate to about $230,000, and suit was accordingly bought to recover this amount from the Company. The litigation progressed for awhile without much evidence that it would be of any substantial benefit to the county, until finally the whole matter was put into the hands of special attorneys Messrs. Acheson and Sewell, with the stipulation that they should pay all costs, do all the work, and receive as compensation one-fourth of the net proceeds. Under this agreement the lawyers went to work, and after tedious and vexatious litigation extending through about a decade of years, succeeded in obtaining a decree against the Company for $279,000, in round figures, being the original claim with interest and costs. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1871, and Controller Lambert in his last annual report refers to the success of the litigation and the establishment of the validity of the claim, but does not enumerate it amongst the resources of the county as there is a proposition now pending for its amicable liquidation." The County's share of the proceeds was about $369,000.

A COMPROMISE WITH THE COMPANY.

That proposition was one made by the Railroad Company, that the county should take Connellsville Railroad bonds at par for the claim. The matter was in the hands of the County Commissioners and a very strong pressure was brought to bear to induce an acceptance of the proposition. It was represented if the claim was pushed, the road would be sold and then pass into the control of other hands, thus inflicting a loss upon the business interests of the county. One of the Commissioners, we are informed, strongly protested against any settlement except upon the basis of cash, but finally the compromise was agreed to, the bonds accepted, and laid away in the Safe Deposit Company.

The semi-annual interest became due on January 1st, 1873, and a few days before that time the coupons were forwarded through the Central Bank of this city to the Merchant's Bank of Baltimore—the place set for payment. Last Thursday Controller Warner received a dispatch from the County's representative in Baltimore that the coupons were not likely to be paid, and asking if they should be protected. A reply was sent back not to protest, but to await instructions. The matter thus again came up for deliberation by our Commissioners, and while they were in consultation with legal counsel, County Treasurer Kilgore was made the recipient of a neat little package from Baltimore, which, being opened, revealed the coupons fresh and crisp as the day they were sent off.

GOING OVER THE RECORDS.

The return of the coupons created considerable consternation, as there was a prospect that the county would lose their value. But in the meantime County Solicitor Geyer had been examining the records, and could find no evidence that the docket had been satisfied so that the original judgment, so far as the records appeared, was still in force. This discovery relieved the apprehensions of the officials as it kept the claim where it was when confirmed by the Supreme Court, and made it better than the bonds, for the latter had to be cut down to the second mortgages of five millions of dollars on the road, while the original judgment comes in ahead of this second mortgage, and the county by a sale of the road would, under it have a prior claim to receive the cash. It is hardly seems probable however, that the Railroad authorities would neglect such an important point after they had concluded their negotiations. The Solicitor, as yet, has not had time to make a thorough search of the records, but that work will be done immediately and a certainty established.

Thus the case stands at present. The Treasurer, when the coupons were received, desired to hand them over to the Controller, but that official refused to receive them, and they remain in the Treasurer's custody. The final development of this new chapter in the Railroad Bond history will be looked to with interest.

THE PSALMODY QUESTION.

Feeling in the Church—The Action of the Session of the Third U. P. Church.

The feeling in the Psalmody question seems to be moaning in the United Presbyterian churches hereabouts, and there is hardly a congregation in which the discussion is not engaging attention, and the relative merits of New or Old version warmly debated. We have heretofore given the action in several of the churches, and now have added to the list the Third U. P. Church of this City. Yesterday morning after the introductory services, the pastor, Rev. S. R. Frazier, referred to the matter and urged temperance in the discussion of the question. He thought the work of the Master was of far more importance than any excited discussion on new or old version, and earnestly exhorted the members of the congregation to bear and forbear, and keep always in view fraternal charity in their expressions of opinion. In conclusion he read the following preamble and resolutions in reference to the matter, which had been unanimously adopted by the Session.

To the Members of the Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREETING: In view of the prevailing excitement in our churches in this city and elsewhere, upon the subject of psalmody, hindering, as we believe seriously, the work of Christ, and by its alienations among brethren, giving occasion to the enemy, the Session would respectfully recommend for your earnest consideration the following resolutions, which have been unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That peace and harmony in our congregation, so that we may labor efficiently for the Master, is paramount to every other consideration.

Resolved, That in order to do this we deem it wise not to disturb in any way our present position and worship in psalmody question.

Resolved, That whenever it shall become necessary to take action in this matter your Session will have due respect to the opinions of the members of this congregation, and in every thing seek the highest interests of all.

With an earnest prayer for God's blessing and a continuance of the kindly feelings so long existing among the members of this church we subscribe ourselves your servants in Christ.

Attest: S. R. FRAZIER, Moderator.
GEO. M. REED, Clerk.

ALEX. WILSON,
JOHN GLASS,
W. M. GORMLY,
JNO. RICHARDSON,
Members of Session.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The Change—Retirement of Sheriff Fleming—Advent of Sheriff Hare.

To-day will witness the retirement of the old and the advent of the new administration at the Sheriff's office. Sheriff Hugh S. Fleming retires, after an official service of three years, which has been marked with efficiency so far as the interests of the county were concerned, and with great acceptability to the general public having business to transact at his office. He was one of our most worthy and affable officials, and will be followed into private life, by the kindest regards and cordial good wishes of a host of new and old friends. A slight evidence of the estimation in which he is held by those who have had the closest relations with him during his term was given on Saturday afternoon, when he was made the recipient of a costly and beautiful service of silver from his clerks and deputies. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall did the honors of presentation in a pleasant way, and the interesting episode, participated in by but a few friends, was of the most genial and happy character.

Sheriff elect, John H. Hare, Esq., will assume charge of the office this morning, and unless we are vastly mistaken will, in this, as he has to other positions, make a thoroughly competent and popular official. His tact and energy have been notably displayed in the management of an extensive private business, while the best evidence of the satisfaction he has given in public life is the fact that he has, after passing through the various grades, been finally promoted to one of the most responsible and important offices in the county. In common with the voters who attested their confidence in him at the polls, we regard the Sheriffalty in his hands as in the right place.

Mr. Hare as yet has not announced his assistants, save in the case of his chief clerk, a position which will be filled by the present obliging incumbent, Mr. J. W. Diehl. This is to stand so for the Sheriff's office would hardly look natural without the addornment of our friend Diehl's presence. Among the appointments to be made to-day we hear it rumored, will be a representative of the colored people, who will be constituted a Deputy Sheriff.

ALLEGHENY'S STREETS.

An Interesting Report—The Record of a Year's Improvement—Timely Recommendations of City Engineer Davis—Proposed Improvements for 1873.

One of the most interesting annual reports presented in Allegheny Councils the other evening was that of City Engineer, Charles Davis, to which we made brief reference at the time, promising to lay it more fully before our readers again, than our limited space then would allow.

In pursuance of our design, we herewith present some extracts from the report, not touched upon heretofore, and which are particularly worthy of attention. Mr. Davis, in his official papers, as in his official labors, does everything with a care and efficiency that maintains his reputation as a ready first-class engineer.

The report before us displays the most assiduous attention to statistics and figures, the tables of which are, however, rather too extensive for our columns, but which are exceedingly useful as sources of exact information. Passing over them we come to the first item of interest in reference to the streets, and find that there are

SIXTY-FOUR MILES OF STREETS.

The entire length of streets in the city, graded and paved to date, is 64 4-10 miles, over one half of which, or 33 7-10 miles has been improved within the last six years—from 1867 and 1872 inclusive, and at a cost of $1,100,920.96.

This work since 1852 has been done exclusively at the cost of the property abutting. The expense of maintenance and renewal, with exception of side walks, falls on the city at large. These items are beginning to assume serious proportions in the schedule of city expenditures. To keep in good repair 60 or 70 miles of streets for a city of 65,000 inhabitants, and in addition, to make the necessary renewals arising from long service or from other causes, is no trifling matter.

THE WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

The committee have hesitated in recommending for general use any of the new pavements in use in other cities, for the reason that observation and actual experience have demonstrated that many of these pavements have fallen far short of what was claimed for them in the element of permanency, and those that have come up to the full measure in this respect have been found to be too expensive for general use.

The whole paving question is still an open one. There is no doubt that some of the improved pavements have suffered much from the hands of irresponsible contractors, by the use of bad material and inferior workmanship.

Some two thousand yards of Locust Block pavement have been laid during the year by way of experiment, and last year about the same amount of Stowe Foundation. Both pavements were carefully put down, and material selected. These, with a small section of Nicholson in front of City Hall, laid some two years ago, comprise all the wooden pavement in use here.

One prominent cause in the failure of streets is the manner in which the road material is deposited and consolidated. Not enough attention is paid to the procuring of an unyielding foundation for the road material. A heavy steam road roller is indispensable for the foundation of good streets.

In the improvement of new streets the charge of laying out work and estimating has, as heretofore, devolved upon the first assistant of the office, Mr. W. K. Carlile.

THE SEWER LAW.

The operations of the new sewer law for the past three years fully confirms what was anticipated for it in its inception, and it may safely be considered a success. The work done under the city will at no distant day take position with those that have gained some eminence in matters of sanitary improvement. No pains are spared to have this work made permanent or to secure the greatest efficiency of service.

Such improvements as experience has suggested for perfecting the appurtenances of sewers have been adopted.

The charge of the execution of the work in the sewer department still continues with Mr. W. H. Faulkner.

NEW OUTLETS.

The improvement of principal outlets from the city has already assumed definite shape and two of the leading thoroughfares have been put under contract.

Troy Hill Road improvement involving a cost of about $73,000, in which an outlet by a broad street with seven feet grade is obtained for a section equal to one-half the old city area heretofore at most inaccessible on account of unfavorable grades, and the accumulation of ice in winter is now in process of construction.

The second—Buena Vista street improvement—will cost $23,000 and gives a "short-cut" road from the suburbs to the city. This improvement opens up a large body of property heretofore of very little very value.

Federal street extension. This important improvement promises to be disposed of within a few days. This extension will result in "thorough-cut" almost its entire length, and at one point will reach 100 feet in depth. The plan contemplates a straight street, 80 feet wide from Federal to the river at the summit, with a maximum grade at the upper end, of 9 feet per 100.

The length of the portion to be opened is 2,900 feet, and estimated to cost $275,000.

By this improvement the ridge of hills, ranging some 500 feet above the river, will be cut through, and the barrier dividing town and country removed.

The line of this street opens but into a beautiful section, which will soon be dotted over with elegant mansions and improved grounds. This whole region is a natural park of unsurpassed attractions. Besides, the new line will better scenic effect obtained. Its proximity to the city, and its freedom from smoke, will make it a favorable locality with those who seek rural felicity. Already, large plots of ground have been laid out and sub-divided, in anticipation of this improvement.

The widening of the New Brighton road to connect with the West End avenue and the improvement of East Ohio street to forty feet, enables to complete this class of improvement and to put the city on a fair footing for extending her domains by the natural lines.

With the advantages these outlets will give and the natural front of nearly three miles on the Ohio river and an equal amount on the Allegheny, the North Side city will soon take rank with her sister city in the scale of commercial importance.

RECAPITULATION.

Streets.

Length of streets paved previous to 1872	58.4 Miles.
Length of streets paved during 1872	6.0 "
Length of streets paved in city to January 1st, 1873	64.4 "
Cost of streets paved previous to 1872	$1 297,844.22
Cost of streets paved during 1872	124,611.42
Total cost of streets paved to January 1st, 1873	$1,422,455.64

Sewers.

Length of sewers built in city to January 1st, 1873	16.53 Miles.
Length of sewers built in city previous to 1872	13.63 "
Length of sewers built in city during 1872	2.07 "
Cost of sewers built in city previous to 1872	$447,697 04
Cost of sewers built in city during 1872	60,398 08
Total cost for sewer construction up to January 1st, 1873	$508,095 12

Sub-divided as follows:

0.4 miles stone sewers at a cost of	$ 6,500 00
7.1 " pipe " " "	100,499 03
8.95 " brick " " "	401,195 09
Total	$508,095 12
Total paid by property abutting	$288,993 88
Total paid by city	219,101 24
Grand Total	$508,095 12
Total cost of streets previous to 1872	$1,297,844 22
Total cost of sewers previous to 1872	447,697 04
	$1,745,541 26
Total cost of streets during the year 1872	$ 124,611 42
Total cost of sewers during the year 1872	60,398 08
	$ 185,009 50
Total cost of streets to January 1st, 1873	$1,422,455 64
Total cost of sewers to January 1st, 1873	508,095 12
Grand total	$1,930,550 76
Total cost assessed to property abutting	$1,711,449 52
Total cost assessed to city	219,101 24
Total	$1,930,550 76

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Meeting of the Prison Board—Annual Election of Officers—Contracts Let.

Saturday morning the Board of Prison Inspectors held their regular monthly meeting, which being the first meeting of the year, was the time for selecting officers of the jail for the ensuing year. His Honor, Judge Hampton, presided, Controller Warner Secretary.

There was a full attendance, every member of the Board being present.

After the disposal of some routine business, proposals for supplying the jail with meat and bread for the next six months were read. The bidders on the bread were J. N. Sheppard, of Pittsburg, 8 cents per pound, and Hugh Ward, Allegheny, 3 15-16 cents per pound. The contract was accordingly let to Mr. Ward. The proposals for meat were: Peter Dart, 8 cents per pound; Simon Brahm, 6¼ cents, and Wm. Peters, 4¾ cents. The latter gentleman received the contract.

An election for Jail Warden was next in order, and Messrs. Wm. Scandrett and A. W. Smith were named. A ballot being taken resulted in the election of Mr. Smith by a vote of 3 to 2. Dr. W. H. McKelvey was then unanimously elected Physician to the Jail.

A deputation from the Managers of the Workhouse was received, Messrs. Geo. M. White, George Albree and Superintendent Cordier representing that institution, and setting forth the pressing necessity for an addition to the building. It seems that as the building is now constructed, there are but two wings, one of which is devoted to the female prisoners. As there are, however, comparatively few of them, a large part of the wing is unoccupied. It is proposed to erect a small addition to the building, and transfer the female prisoners to it, which will allow their present quarters to be used for male prisoners. To carry out this plan, the Managers desire the Prison Board to unite with them in securing a continuance, by the Legislature, of one mill tax for the Workhouse for another year.

After hearing the proposition of the Managers, on motion of Sheriff Fleming, a committee, consisting of Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Kirkpatrick, Mayor Callow and Commissioner Struckrath, was appointed to consider the plan and report, whenever ready, to a special meeting of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

To save money, purchase your boots and shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

BREVITIES.

....All kinds of weather yesterday.

....Sheriff Hare has assumed his office.

....The Courts resume jury trials to-day.

....No stabbing affray on Saturday night.

....The Allegheny schools re-open to-day.

....Yesterday was the first Sunday of the new year.

....Sheriff Hare takes charge of his office to-morrow.

....The trains on all the roads were behind time yesterday.

....Councils meet to-day at 10 o'clock for organization.

....The South Side is contented. The new police are on duty there.

....The Pittsburgh schools will resume to-day. The holiday vacation being over.

....The "non-explosive fluid" cases have again been postponed by the Mayor.

....Allegheny Councils will be organized for 1873 to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

....The Allegheny Board of Control will hold a regular meeting to-morrow night in City Hall.

....Pittsburgh Councils will meet to-day at ten o'clock for the purpose of organizing for the year.

....The Chicago express, due here at 12 M. yesterday, was delayed some three hours by broken rails.

....A meeting of the Board of Control of Allegheny City will be held to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

....The till in the tin shop of Jacob Else, Twenty-fourth ward, South Side, was eased of $35 yesterday by some sneak thief.

....Following is the report of the Allegheny Letter Carriers for the month of December: Delivered—Mail Letters, 62,941; Drop Letters, 7,839; Newspapers, 53,109. Collected: Mail Letters, 50,010; Drop Letters, 1,772; Newspapers, 26,205.

....While the two story frame house, No. 86 Seventh avenue, was being raised to the grade on Saturday the apparatus failed and the house went down. There was no one in the house. No one injured. It will have to be torn down.

....On Saturday the steamer Ironsides, parted her line at the foot of Wood street, she not having sufficient head of steam on, floated down with the current, she struck several boats moored at the landing, but was secured without any material damage.

....At the meeting of the Allegheny county Prison Board on Saturday, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report upon the feasibility of adding extensions to the work-house buildings: Hon. Judges Sterrett Stowe and Kirkpatrick, Mayor Callows and commissioner Stuckrath.

....Among the properties advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale are some, we observe, for account of "unknown owners." It is some what odd that there should be such a thing as an execution upon the property of an "unknown owner," but many curious things of this sort have occurred in years gone by.

....Judge Stowe Saturday appointed Henry Wareham, a colored citizen of Stowe township, to the position of constable, vice A. P. Yerkes, resigned. This is said to be the first colored man appointed constable in the county. Mr. Y. gives as his reasons for resigning that he could not make a living out of it.

....Those of our readers who reside in parts of the Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny, who do not receive their paper to-morrow morning will please call or send to the office for one. Mr. Erb, the carrier on this route, will not be on it Tuesday morning owing to the death of his mother. His son will do the best he can, but may miss some subscribers.

....A Pleasant Valley street car while turning the corner of North avenue and Federal street, Allegheny, jumped the track, on Saturday evening; going into a hole in the street, caused the car to careen to one side, which scared the passengers; a lady who was standing on the platform was thrown off, but no one was injured. It created quite a sensation in the vicinity.

....A practical joke was played upon Officer Mulvaney on Saturday evening. A couple of gamins got a carpet sack filled full of rubbish, old bottles and bricks, and acted in a suspicious manner on Diamond alley, when the officer approached, when the gamins dropped their plunder, which he triumphantly brought to the station. Mayor Blackmore happening to be present, a scene ensued which it is unnecessary to rise and explain.

....The police for the South Side district of our city reported for duty at one o'clock Saturday afternoon. The sub district, and the Lieutenant of police for each are as follows: First District—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth wards—P. G. Hyer, Lieutenant. Second District—Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards—Philip Demel, Lieutenant. Third District—Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards—John Stemler, Lieutenant. Fourth District—Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth wards—Charles Havis, Lieutenant. Fifth District—Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards—John Thomas, Lieutenant.

....On Saturday a painful accident occurred to Peter Hunsberger, a carpenter in the employ of Jeremiah Davis. He was at work at Messrs. Foster, Struthers & Co.'s new steel mills, on the Allegheny river, in the 35th ward, he was in a stooping posture, doing some work, when an iron crowbar, five feet in length, slipped from the ventilator of the building, a distance of fifty feet, striking him on the right thigh, perforating the limb and inflicting a horrible gash. Notwithstanding the shock, the injured man drew out the bar from the wound. Dr. Evans, of Manchester, was immediately summoned, who dressed the wound, after which Hunsberger was removed to his residence at Grove.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of thirty-one common cases yesterday.

JAMES PATTEN charged James Donnely, before Mayor Callow, with adultery. Warrant issued.

REUBEN HOPE proved a hopeless case before Mayor Callow on Saturday evening. He was jailed for twenty days.

PAT HAVEN, an old time vagrant, will smooth his pillow at Claremont, for one month yesterday. The Mayor issued the order.

GEORGE DEAN, was held over to police officers. He will repose at hotel De Cordier, the coming thirty days, by request of the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM PHILIPS, for developing too much muscle while on a spree on Saturday night, was sentenced to the lock-up for sixty days by Mayor Blackmore, yesterday.

PATRICK MCSTONE, wanted to make "Rome howl" on Saturday, he succeeded to sixty days in the Work House for his laudable effort, on the commitment of Mayor Blackmore.

THOMAS SPROUL was charged before Squire Smith, of Allegheny, with assault and battery, by Philip Hild, on Saturday. It it alleged he struck him over the head with a billiard cue in a saloon. Sproul was held in $300 bail to answer.

ON Saturday, Michael Scully made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Thomas Welsh with false pretense, in borrowing from him twenty-eight dollars, alleging that he had money deposited in a bank. He was held for a hearing.

OFFICER JOHN GEORGE arrested on Saturday, a colored man named Thomas Taylor, who is charged at Mansfield before the Mayor with highway robbery, in which he and two others are implicated. He was found on a steamboat, and taken to Mansfield yesterday.

BEFORE Alderman Hoert, of the South Side, appeared Henry Butler, on Saturday, and hoarsely remarked that Wendelin Daub threatened to daub him all over with his fists. A warrant was daubed for Daub, who no doubt daubs in the vicinity. It is said that Daub is a painter.

PERSONAL.

***Bishop Whipple (Protestant Episcopal) of the Diocese of Minnesota, is in the city. He preached in the morning and catechised the Sunday school scholars in the afternoon, at Trinity, yesterday, and at St. Andrew's church in the evening addressed the congregation on the subject of Western Missions, especially among the Indians. The Bishop's labors and remarkable success in bringing large numbers of the red men in the Northwest to a knowledge of the Gospel, is known and praised, not only in all the churches, but has so impressed the Government that it has confided to him the care and religious culture of the remnants of several tribes.

***The Assessor of the Twenty-third Internal Revenue District, Mr. James G. Marshall, died on New Year's day at his father's, Judge Marshall's residence in Butler county. He was well known as a good gentleman, a man of fine moral character, and as one who was honest and upright. He leaves a wide circle of friends who sincerely mourn his loss.

Women and Misses' shoes at wholesale prices, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

The Recent Fire.

We regret to announce to our subscribers and friends the total destruction of our printing office in New York on Christmas Eve. This event will necessarily cause a postponement in the delivery of our January Reference Book.

We have, however, duplicated manuscripts of the entire work, in our numerous branches, so that although the fire is a very great calamity to us, the delay in issuing the book is the chief feature in it. We shall immediately commence the work again, and respectfully ask the indulgence of subscribers under these calamitous circumstances. The preparation of new type, the press-work, composition, and binding, will, with every exertion we can make, occupy time, but we think we may safely promise that the delay will not exceed 60 days at the utmost, and in the meantime the detailed information on our Office Records (the foundation for all the ratings in the book) is freely at the service of subscribers.

R. G. DUN & CO., DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
63, 65 and 67 4th ave. 335 Broadway, N. Y.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3, 1873. 3

Mill men and miners will find it to their interest to buy their nailed shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

Every dollar on deposit with the Homestead Bank is used in building houses for purchasers of its building lots, thus converting tenants into their own landlords, and helping to reduce the rent of all others. It offers the best possible security to depositors, and pays interest as liberally as any other sound institution. Put your money in the Homestead Bank. MWF

Men's heavy kip boots, selling from $3.00 to $4.00 per pair, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

The Second and Last Quarter for the Season for New Beginners.

Prof. D. Mayer's Select Dancing Academy, Turner Hall, Sixth avenue. The second quarter for new beginners will commence Saturday, January 4th, 1873, for juveniles, and on Tuesday evening, January 7th, for ladies and gentlemen.

It is astonishing, nevertheless 'tis a positive fact, that the New York Boot and Sho House sell chilerens shoes at 50 cents.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The following sentences were passed on Saturday:

Abram T. Cokes who plead *nolo contendre* to a charge of larceny, was sentenced to jail for twenty days.

John Harrison, for the larceny of a pocket book containing $26, the property of Wilhelmina Puff, was sent to jail twenty hours and directed to pay the costs.

Michael M'Govern for unlawfully wounding Margaret Gillgallon, was sent to pay a fine of $20 and to undergo twenty days imprisonment in the county jail.

Margaret Gilgallon, for committing an assault and battery upon Michael McGovern, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and the costs.

Maggie Adley, for unlawfully cutting and wounding John A. Adley, was fined $10 and sent to jail for thirty days.

John Harrison, convicted of stealing $200 in money, breast pin worth $3, and shirt studs worth $9, from Joseph Weber, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and three months.

Trial List for Monday.

Com. v.	
Francis Lauvman,	Andrew Keller,
John Haley,	Jacob Miller,
George Neeland,	James Parker,
Hezekiah Askins,	Jacob Euly,
Gabriel Kelley,	James King,
Henry Knolle, et. al.,	Paul Sudding,
Frank Walls,	John Loyd,
George A. Foster,	Robert Foster.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGE STERRETT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed a bond in this court to Mr. Jacob H. Walter to secure payment for the land of John McGinnis, near Wall's station, and which the company proposes to use for side yard purposes. Mr. Walter, it will be remembered, was some time since appointed Commissioner in charge of the person and estate of McGinnis, who was adjudged an imbecile.

An order was made giving Wm. C. Barr, of this city, the benefit of the insolvent law. Kinsey Fitzpatrick, confined in jail in default of twenty-five dollars and costs, was discharged under the insolvent law.

Two applications for divorce were entered. Wm. A. Falconer, a youth of nineteen, asked for a divorce from Emma Falconer. He met and married his present wife on the 20th of August, and on December 12th of the same year, a circumstance happened which induced him to apply for a divorce. A subpœna was awarded. Lydia Emmill asks for a divorce from John Emmill, and alleges adultery as the grounds upon which the application is based. Subpœna awarded.

Trial List for To-day.

16. Ocean National Bank vs. Manns.
129. Brady vs. Sherlock.
28. Fisher's Exrs. vs. Degener.
229. Hand, Jr., vs. Burke & Barnes.
222. Craighead vs. McGrew.
223. Same vs. same.
226. Lindsay & McCutcheon vs. Geib.
227. Archey vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
229. Fowler for use vs. Bell.
2. Moore vs. Hatch.
4. McLain vs. Krepps.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

This court was in session but a short time and disposed of nothing but routine business.

Trial List for To-day.

76. C. W. Robinson vs. Ezra S. Ogden.
141. R. Wellington vs